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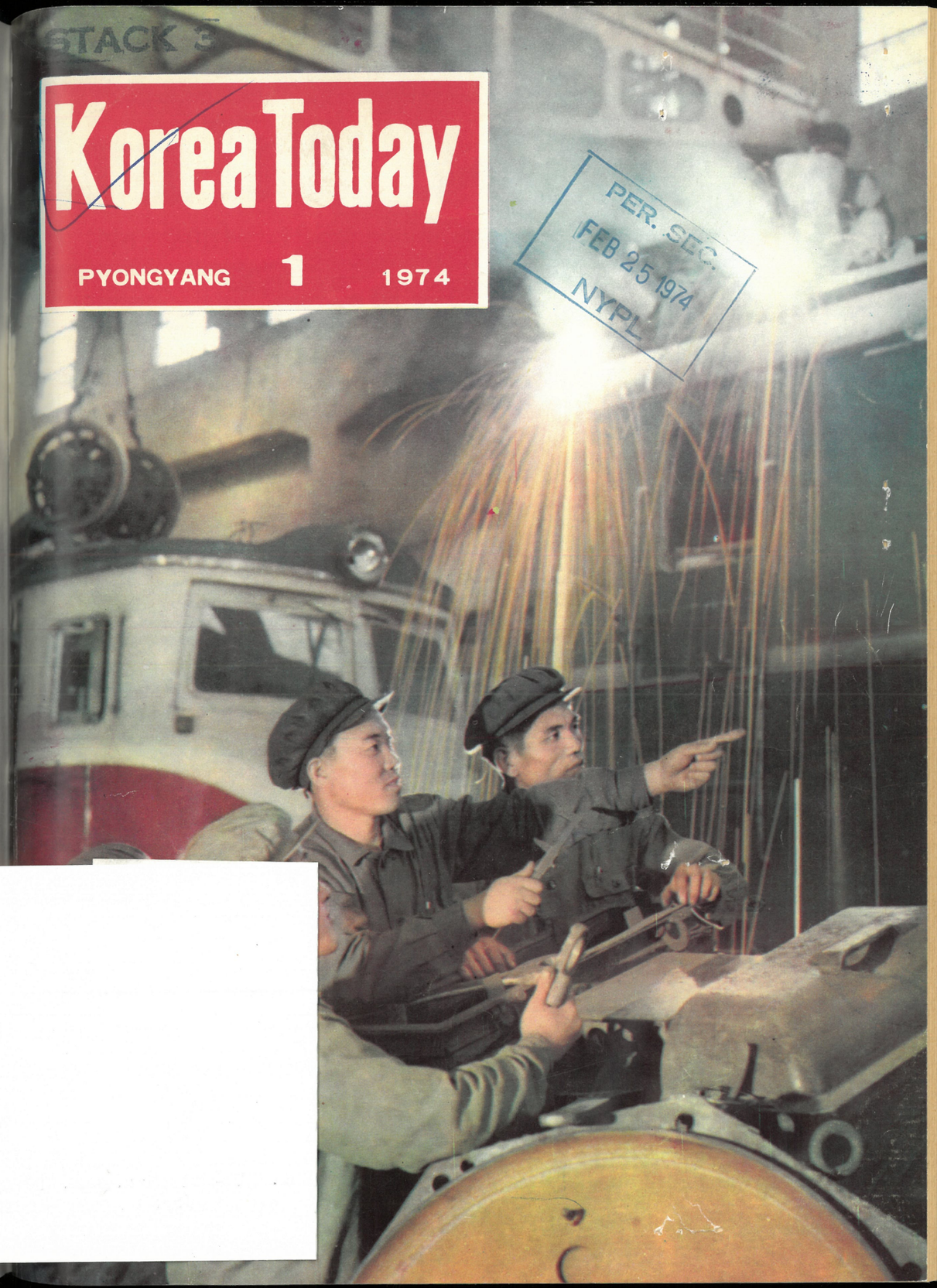

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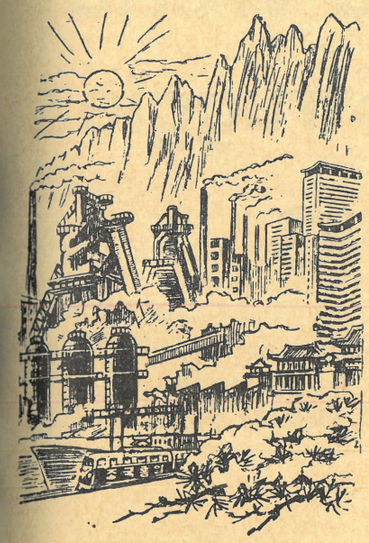

FRONT COVER: Workers of the Chollima Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory stepping up production with a resolve to work innovations and miracles this year, too

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The historic Mangyong-bong Hill

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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Let Us Achieve National Reunification and World Peace through Struggle

KIM IL SUNG

(SPEECH AT THE PYONGYANG MASS MEETING TO WELCOME THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC October 28, 1973)

Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov,
Esteemed guests from Bulgaria,
Dear comrades and friends,

Today we people of all walks of life in Pyongyang have gathered here with a great joy to meet the goodwill envoys of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

First of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I once again warmly welcome the Party and Government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic and our intimate friend.

I also extend the warm greetings of fraternal friendship from the Korean people, through you, to the Bulgarian people.

The current visit of the Party and Government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country constitutes a great encouragement to our people fighting for the building of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an event of epochal significance in further developing the friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples.

We are satisfied that the fraternal friendship between our two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is consolidating and developing as the days go by.

We are very happy to know through our meeting with you that socialist construction is going on successfully in Bulgaria.

During World War II the Bulgarian Communists and patriotic people, under the guidance of Comrade Georgi Dimitrov, a prominent figure of the international working-class movement and a staunch anti-fascist fighter, waged a brave struggle, arms in hand, against the Hitler fascist clique and the domestic fascist monarchism.

The Bulgarian people, who became the masters of the country after the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, have turned their once backward country into a prosperous socialist state with a developed industry and a mechanized agriculture under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, displaying patriotic devotion and creative activity.

Today the Bulgarian people are continuously achieving many successes in the struggle to implement the programme set forth by the Tenth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party on building an advanced socialist society.

The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Bulgarian people greater victory in their future struggle to create a new life.

At the same time, our people regard it as their internationalist duty to support the endeavours being made by the Bulgarian Communist Party, Government and people against the imperialist policy of aggression and war and for peace and security in Europe and good-neighbour relations among the Balkan states.

Convinced that the successful carrying out of revolution and construction in each socialist country is precisely the way of making practical contribution to the revolutionary cause of the international working class, we have energetically pushed forward the socialist revolution and building of socialism in our country.

Under the leadership of our Party our people have turned their country into an advanced socialist state with modern industry and agriculture and brilliantly effloresc-

ing science and culture in a short space of time, while smashing the ceaseless aggression and war manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Upholding the magnificent programme set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are now waging a tenacious struggle to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society with definite priority to the ideological revolution.

The common experiences gained by the two peoples of Korea and Bulgaria who have been traversing the road of building a new society since World War II vividly show that the road of socialism is the only way to ensure genuine freedom and happiness to the working people.

The successes attained in the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic thanks to the original policies of our Party, creative applications of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, and thanks to the devoted struggle of our people, instill great hope and pride in the south Korean people and provide a firm political foundation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Last year the North-South Joint Statement was made public and dialogue materialized between the north and the south thanks to the consistent efforts made by our Party and the Government of the Republic for the peaceful reunification of the country.

But the policy of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to split our nation has now driven our people into a grave situation which confronts them with the alternative—the reunification of the nation or its division for ever.

Out of our sincere desire to satisfy the long-cherished aspiration of the entire nation for peaceful national reunification, we advanced a new, five-point programme of national reunification on June 23 last. Ho-

wever, the south Korean authorities turned it down and, at last, together with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, brought up before the United Nations a proposal for simultaneous entry into the U.N. by "two Koreas."

The proposal to enter the U.N. as "two Koreas" runs diametrically counter to the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in which they agreed to achieve reunification independently without reliance upon outside forces, in a peaceful way and on the principle of great national unity; it is aimed to divide Korea into two Koreas completely.

It is simply unthinkable that our nation, which has lived as a single nation in one and the same peninsula through a long history, should be divided into two in our time.

Today who, if ever a Korean, will hope to see his country divided?

If there is any force demanding division among the Koreans, it is none other than the handful of south Korean comprador capitalists who are servants of foreign monopoly capital, and political stooges of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

To seek the division of the country is a deadly crime of treachery which can never be pardoned through all eternity; it is a traitorous conduct which leads our nation again to ruin.

The traitorous force of south Korea is trying to gratify its lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors.

The foreign forces of aggression seeking the division of Korea are trying to use such traitors and hirelings to take hold of south Korea.

This is a plot to reduce south Korea to a colony and military base of U.S. imperialism for ever and to a commodity market for Japanese militarism.

Originally, it is a principal method of aggression of modern colonialism to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, form factions and encourage division, and hatch plots for subversion.

For nearly 30 years since the first days of the artificial division of our country owing to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism, our people have been invariably waging a tireless struggle for reunification.

The present situation urgently demands that we should further intensify the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the traitors and the foreign forces of aggression—in order to accelerate peaceful reunification.

These days the patriotic student youth and people in south Korea have risen afresh in the struggle against the present military fascist regime and for the democratization of society and the independent reunification of the country.

The students of Seoul University, who turned out in a demonstration struggle, shouting "Down with the Pak regime," stated in their declaration: "Unable to remain an onlooker any longer to the lamentable reality in which the right to existence of the entire people is threatened, we have risen determinedly today according to the dictates of our conscience."

This clearly shows that the south Korean people will never tolerate the military fascist rule and traitorous, country-selling acts of the present rulers.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will always render active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the south Korean people, and will adhere to the stand of sharing with them all the responsibility for their struggle since it is directly related to the vital interests of the whole nation.

The struggle against the "two Koreas" plot and for the peaceful reunification of the country is also being waged vigorously by the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and all other Korean nationals abroad.

How can any Korean with national conscience just sit inertly with folded arms today when the nation is in danger of being split into two for ever?

We once again solemnly appeal to all those concerned about the future destiny of the fatherland and the nation to turn out as one in the sacred patriotic struggle to prevent the perpetual division of the country, whether they are in the north or the south, at home or abroad, irrespective of political views, religious beliefs, and affiliations to any parties or groupings.

There cannot be more sacred duty for us Communists than to fight against imperialism for a correct settlement of our national affairs.

When we advocate reunifying the country in a peaceful way, we aim, in the final analysis, to prevent south Korea from going into the mouths of the tigers—U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Our struggle is a just struggle.

We can achieve peaceful reunification only through struggle; we can make no compromise whatsoever with the splittists.

We are convinced that our struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will receive greater support and encouragement from all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

First of all, the socialist countries and all the peoples in the third world who love justice and fight for complete national liberation should deal determined blows at the splittists trying to divide Korea for good and resolutely oppose the inhuman repression and massacre of the patriots, democratic figures and people in south Korea by the present south Korean military fascist regime which is hated and rejected by the entire Korean people.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held sometime ago adopted with unanimous approval a resolution demanding the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the withdrawal of the foreign troops under the cloak of the "U.N. forces" from south Korea, opposing the simultaneous entry into the U.N. by "two Koreas" and fully supporting our policy of independent and peaceful reunification.

Being a correct reflection of the trend of the present times against imperialist aggression and intervention and towards independence, this was a great support and inspiration to our people's cause of national reunification.

In conformity with the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world people and the demands of the times, this year's session of the U.N. General Assembly should reject the proposal for simultaneous entry into the U.N. by "two Koreas" and take measures to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and strip the U.S. army troops in south Korea of the "U.N. forces" helmets and make them withdraw.

It is high time, we consider, that the United Nations should no longer obstruct the reunification of Korea as a tool of the U.S. and should adopt new resolutions giving genuine help to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, instead of the old "resolutions."

The Korean people will creditably settle the question of national reunification in a peaceful way on the principle of national self-determination, once all external factors hampering reunification are eliminated.

Comrades and friends,

In the field of international relations, too, all the revolutionary forces of the world should firmly unite and continue to wage a stubborn struggle against imperialism if they are to win the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Now there is a growing opinion in the international scene that the present time is a time of switching over from cold war to detente, from confrontation to peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic consider it natural that this trend of the times towards peace and peaceful co-operation should grow every day under the present circumstances in which the forces of socialism and national liberation are growing in scope and strength and imperialism is weakening and ruining with each passing day; and sincerely hope that the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence will win.

But durable peace and security of the world are unthinkable apart from the resolute struggle against imperialism.

The aggressive nature of imperialism will never change.

The more difficult their position becomes, the more stubbornly the imperialists are clinging to double-dealing tactics—holding an olive branch in one hand and brandishing a bayonet in the other, and the more cunningly they are perpetrating acts of aggression, intervention and subversion under the signboard of "peace" in every nook and corner of the world.

Recently, too, the United States engineered a fascist military coup d'etat in Chile—murdering President Allende and overturning the legitimate Popular Unity Government.

It also egged on the Israeli aggressors to ignite another war of aggression against Egypt and Syria.

It was also the United States which started the aggressive wars in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the past.

The mastermind fanning the colonial wars in many African countries including Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Azania, is also none other than the U.S. imperialists.

The people are for peace; but the imperialists occupy themselves always with aggression, subversion and war.

Today in Korea, we advocate peaceful reunification; but the United States made its stooge scrap the July 4 Joint Statement right after signing it, regarding it merely as a sheet of paper, and is openly heading for the fabrication of "two Koreas."

We have proposed to stop arms reinforcement and arms race, cut down the armed forces and conclude a peace agreement, but the south Korean authorities are stepping up war preparations, branding our proposal as a lie.

Prattling that the dialogue should be backed up by the armed forces, they are frenziedly boosting their military strength. They are talking about "two Koreas" today, but who can guarantee that they will not let fly an arrow against our Republic tomorrow?

Therefore, we consider that one should not evade struggle against imperialism and take to capitulationism for the reason of preserving peace and should not try to obtain security through unprincipled compromise with imperialism.

Peace must be won only through a resolute struggle against the imperialists.

One should not be fooled by the false peace prattled by the imperialists but always keep a high degree of vigilance against their acts of aggression and war, and bring pressure to bear upon them, thereby compelling them to come out to the road of peace.

And peaceful solutions can be found to the problems of each country only when it is ensured that they are settled according to the will and interests of the people of that country under all circumstances. We believe that the Arab question should also be settled in the interests of the liberation struggle of the Arab peoples.

If the present ceasefire in the Middle East has been achieved at the request of the Arab peoples, we will support it, and if the Arab peoples oppose it, we will also do so.

From this point of view, we were the first to support the Egyptian and Syrian peoples when they rose up in the just war against the Israeli aggressors; and in the future, too, we will unsparingly give active support and encouragement to the Arab peoples so long as they continue their struggle against imperialist aggression.

We hold that the Indochinese problems including the Cambodian question should also be solved in conformity with the interests of the peoples of those countries.

It is important to cement the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries in order to strengthen the world anti-imperialist forces.

When they advance as a united force, the socialist countries can exert greater influence upon the development of the world revolution and successfully carry out the struggle against imperialism and for preserving and consolidating peace as well.

Our Party holds fast to our principle based on independence in the struggle to achieve the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

We maintain that the socialist countries should attain unity on the basis of opposing imperialism, supporting the national-liberation movement in colonies and the international working-class movement, continuing to advance towards socialism and communism and abiding by the principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

We strongly hold that the socialist countries, the newly-independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and all the peace-loving countries of the world should unite and wage an energetic struggle against imperialism.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic regard it as an unshakable principle of their foreign policy to support and encourage the national-liberation struggle and the revolutionary struggle of all the peoples in the world fighting against imperialism.

In the future, too, our Party and our people will continue to fight resolutely for the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting Asian, African and Latin American peoples and in unity with all the progressive peoples of the world, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

The Korean people and the Bulgarian people have formed strong ties of fraternal friendship in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

During our Fatherland Liberation War and our postwar rehabilitation and construction, the Bulgarian people gave our people a great deal of aid, both material and moral.

Our people do not forget this.

Today, too, the Bulgarian people actively support the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew my deep thanks to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian Communist Party, Government and people for the valuable support and cooperation given by the Bulgarian people to our people as their class brothers.

We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and Bulgaria will be further consolidated and developed in all fields in the future in the struggle to realize the common purpose and ideal.

Long live indestructible, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Bulgarian people!

Long live the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Long live the ever-victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism!

Juche Idea: Unfading Banner of National Reunification

The *Juche* idea originated by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung serves our people as a reliable guide to national reunification as to the whole revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a nutshell, the idea of *Juche* means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny." ("On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," Eng. ed., p. 1.)

The *Juche* idea makes our people successfully fulfil their role as masters in the struggle to achieve national reunification from a firm position that they are responsible for their own destiny.

It enables our people to hold fast to the independent stand in solving the reunification question.

The independent stand is a fundamental position which makes it possible for people to defend their right as a master and discharge their duties as such in the revolution and construction; it is an essential aspect of the *Juche* idea.

Only by thoroughly embodying the *Juche* idea, can our people adhere to the independent stand in achieving national reunification, defend national sovereignty and carry out their national duties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The most urgent problem facing us at present to embody the *Juche* idea in the Korean revolution is to bring about the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

"Our people have fought to get rid of the yoke of imperialism for a long time, but our national sovereignty is still being trampled underfoot by foreign aggressors in one half of our territory. For our people today there is no more pressing matter than to drive out foreign aggressors and establish national sovereignty throughout our country." (Ibid., p. 10.)

National reunification is a struggle to establish national sovereignty throughout the country.

Our people have not gained their complete independence and national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale, due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army after liberation. As long as foreign interference is allowed, our people can neither win complete independence and national sovereignty nor achieve the country's reunification.

The principal factor in solving the internal affairs of a nation is its own forces and the most important thing in doing so is that its people discharge their duties as masters. The national reunification question, our internal affair, can be solved most correctly only by our people themselves.

Our national reunification question is an outcome of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists after liberation and their nation-splitting policy; it has not yet been settled on account of their obstruction. It is obvious to everyone that the country cannot be reunified in reliance on foreign forces who imposed the territorial division upon the Korean people. Dependence on outside forces for the settlement of the reunification question will bring nothing but another national ruin.

It is a serious lesson our people have learnt from their long history of national sufferings that flunkeyism and dependence on foreign forces mean national ruin.

The split of our nation after liberation is also due to the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and the dependence on outside forces and flunkeyism of the pro-American and pro-Japanese reactionaries-quislings in south Korea.

Independent stand also makes it possible to settle the national reunification question independently and peacefully by our own strength on a democratic basis in line with the demands and interests of our people.

As long as sovereignty is trampled underfoot by foreign forces, it is impossible to gratify the demands of our people, defend their interests and achieve the national reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

The *Juche* idea enables our people to hold fast to the creative stand in the solution of the reunification question.

Adhering to the creative stand in settling the reunification question means that the entire Korean people turn out in the struggle for national reunification with a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activity and solve all the problems to be settled for reunification in keeping with the national interests and desire.

The maintenance of the creative stand is of particular importance in successfully solving our national reunification question.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The reunification of our country is not a question of conquerors and conquered, but of the restoration of national unity in an originally united nation by completely freeing itself from the yoke of imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 409.)

The reunification of our country is not a problem with other nations or states or an international dispute; it is a question of regaining national independence on a nation-wide scale and restoring the unity of our originally one nation by ending the split forced upon our people by outside forces.

Our national reunification question is complex and difficult to settle because we stand directly opposed to the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of world imperialism, and there exists a difference in social system, ideology and ideal between the north and south due to the territorial partition.

All this demands a creative settlement of the reunification question.

It is important in keeping the creative stand to mobilize all the potentialities by bringing into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the entire people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 484.)

As taught by the leader, national reunification is the greatest national task for the entire Korean people. Therefore, in order to reunify the country at the earliest possible date, it is essential to bring into full play the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the entire Korean people and mobilize and use their wisdom and strength.

We are now striving to materialize extensive negotiation and interchange and many-sided collaboration, dispel the misunderstanding and mistrust between the north and south and attain a great national unity, resolutely rejecting any interference of outside forces. This aims, after all, at achieving the country's reunification in keeping with the national interests and desire by giving full play to the revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the entire Korean people and relying on their wisdom and power.

The line and policies for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are based on the *Juche* idea and are its embodiment.

Upholding the banner of the *Juche* idea, the leader made the people have the attitude of masters, led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and liberated our fatherland. Since the territorial division caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea following liberation, he has advanced the tasks of reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference and wisely led our people in the struggle to implement them.

The fair reunification policy and national-salvation proposals set forth by the leader in every stage of revolutionary development served as a great banner of struggle for reunification.

In particular, his north-south negotiation proposal made in his famous August 6 speech of 1971 ended the long freeze between two parts of Korea and paved the way to the north-south Red Cross talks and the north-south high-level political negotiations which

(Continued on page 16)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looks round an underground depot of the Pyongyang Metro

Pyongyang Metro—A "Subterranean Palace"

A subway was open for service on the eve of the 25th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang, the capital of Chollima Korea.

With its completion traffic has become smoother and more cultured.

The magnificent, exquisite Pyongyang Metro is a demonstration of the indestructible strength of our people rallied closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the might of our *Juche* industry.

The construction of such an underground railway requires latest science and technology, a large amount of steel and cement and a great number of installations and facilities.

But, thanks to our independent national economy and powerful, perfect heavy and light industries, we successfully completed such a colossal project by ourselves.

For its grandeur and elegance the Pyongyang Metro is called an "underground Pyongyang" and a "subterranean palace."

Surface stations have escalators for the passengers. Each underground depot is so lavishly decorated, elegant and spacious that it reminds passengers of a fairyland. Its floor, pillars and walls are finished in variegated marble and granite, with decorations in mosaic and with statuary.

These decorations and statuary delineate the brilliant achievements registered by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and represent the north and south Korean people fighting for their country's reunification.

The platform of each train stop boasts of versatile luminous elements in such forms as coves, panels, recesses, cavities and multitude of electroliers. Trains are incessantly pulling in and out on double track.

Almost all the installations and devices are highly automated for the best convenience of passengers.

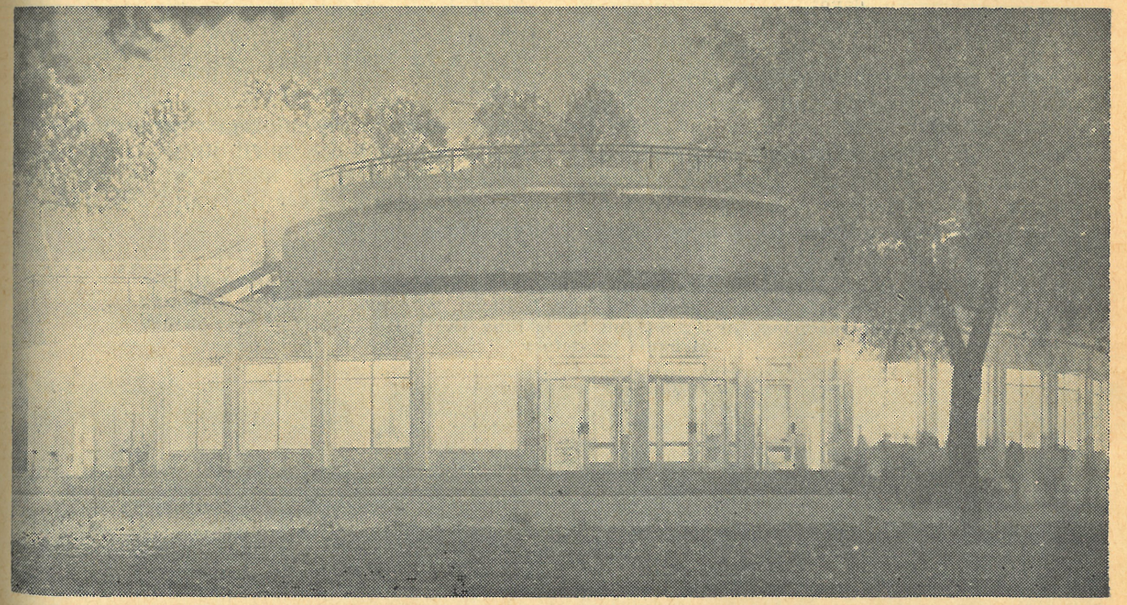
The tube is ideally air-conditioned. Passenger coaches are equipped with ventilators and sound arresters. And trains drive smoothly.

The modern facilities and latest devices guarantee rapid, accurate, safe and cultured traffic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and com-

A surface station



Escalators carrying passengers from the surface station to the subway depot

munism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

The grand modern Pyongyang Metro is the fruition of the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always pays deep attention to enabling the people to live a plentiful and cultured life.

The leader, though busy with state affairs, mapped out the routes of the subway, acquainted himself with all things related to the project, big and small, and solved them, and led the constructors to build it as an eternal structure.

He gave detailed instructions as to the height of each stop, its location, and even the sorts of granite for its floor, the patterns of marble for its pillars and their harmony.

He told machine builders to manufacture escalators without fail for the convenience of the aged and children.

He saw that various labour protection goods were supplied to the tube constructors carrying out the heavy task and sent them white apricots and daffodils he himself grew in the garden of his residence.

Immensely encouraged by his deep faith in and warm love for them and his meticulous care of every aspect of their life, the builders did their utmost, afire with intense loyalty to him.

Numberless difficulties cropped up; sometimes the subsoil spurted water and some strata were rather resistant to tunnelling.

The constructors, however, refused to shrink back, vyingly took up the most arduous and difficult jobs and pooled their wisdom to take quick measures against exigencies.

They blocked the underground spring with their bodies in the spirit in which soldiers muzzled the enemy's machineguns, and carried away machines and equipment instantly in the deep water.

Trains incessantly pull in and out of the elegant underground station

Whenever the tube diggers came across clayey soil too slippery to set foot and crumbly sandy faults, they successfully overcame difficulties and continued excavation, displaying mass heroism.

The fitters installed escalators only in forty days instead of a year planned. Machine builders also made the modern locomotives and passenger coaches in a short time.

Thanks to the persevering efforts of our working class boundlessly faithful to the leader, the Pyongyang Metro, a magnificent and elegant "subterranean palace," came into being in a short space of time.

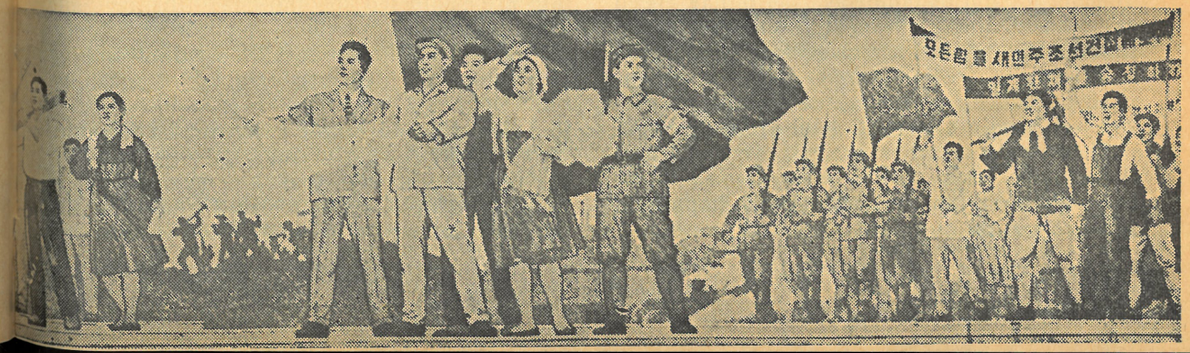
The Pyongyang Metro is, indeed, another giant creation of our age which demonstrates the unyielding spirit and revolutionary mettle of our people.

The "subterranean palace" built in Pyongyang famed as a "city in gardens" and a "big city of culture" is a priceless, eternal property for the current as well as coming generations.

Song Se Jin

A mosaic of the Kaeson underground station portraying our people enthusiastically welcoming the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has returned home in triumph after restoring the fatherland by leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory

A mosaic of the Kaeson underground station depicting people who have come out to build a new state in response to the call of the leader



KOREA IS ONE

The New Year 1974 dawns on Korea, our lovely land of 3,000 *ri*.

The people in the northern half of the country ring in the New Year with fresh hope and aspiration, singing the praises of happiness and prosperity, under the blessing of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. But, the south Korean people greet this year in the depth of misery owing to the U.S. imperialist occupation and the division of the country.

Seeing in the 29th year after the country's partition, the hearts of the entire Korean people are afire with a zeal for national reunification.

The Korean people started to suffer from the division with the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops landing in Inchon in September, 1945.

The artificial barriers running across the waist of the country cut political, economic and cultural ties between the north and south and tore apart families, relatives, friends and compatriots from each other.

Due to the U.S. imperialist colonial policy, our territory and nation split into two, keeping our people from exchanging letters, let alone meeting each other.

As the days go by, the gulf between the north and south is widening.

South Korea has been turned into the U.S. imperialists' complete colony and military base for aggression, into a pandemonium where terrorism and fascism prevail and into a hell of famine and poverty, unemployment and crime.

In the northern half of the Republic, however, a new society free from exploitation and oppression of man by man has been established and a powerful independent national economy built and socialist national culture is in brilliant bloom thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The people, as the masters of power and the country, are fully enjoying genuine democratic rights and freedom, happiness and prosperity.

It is the burning desire of all our people to lead a happy, harmonious life in a reunified country. That is why the people in the northern half are striving for national reunification and the future prosperity of reunified Korea, not forgetting even a moment the compatriots suffering from the enemy's fascist terror rule in the southern half of the country which has been turned into the U.S. imperialists' colony and military base, and why the south Korean people are energetically fighting for the right to existence, democracy and the country's reunification, always longing for the northern half. Though the U.S. imperialists divided our country, the entire Korean people are now full of compatriotism and patriotism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, said:

"A nation must not be split into two against its will. We Koreans are a single nation with the same language and alphabet and the long-standing traditions. It is unjust to divide this nation in two by force, isn't it? We are suffering a pain now. This is really agonizing. We w ll have to unite and fight stoutly for reunification." ("Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-theoretical Magazine 'Sekai,'" Eng. ed., pp. 28-29.)

The Korean people are of the same blood and had lived with the same culture and language harmoniously on the same territory over a long historical period; they, united as one, had fought and defended the national honour when the foreign aggressors invaded their country. They are one nation and can never be split into two. The south Korean people are subjected to national insults and humiliation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and live the hardest life in thousands of years, due to the territorial and national partition.

This wretched plight must not be tolerated any longer. An early end must be put to the abnormal situation that kinsmen separated in the north and south are kept from exchanging even letters.

For this reason, the Korean people are vigorously fighting for the independent national reunification under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

National reunification is a struggle to remove the suffering forced upon our nation by foreign forces and rejoin the national ties cut by them; it is a battle to drive out the foreign aggressors from one half of the country and establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

To reunify the country independently by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference, on the democratic principles and in a peaceful manner—this is the basic policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Basing themselves on this policy, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made fair and reasonable proposals for national reunification more than 130 times and organized and mobilized our people vigorously for their materialization.

On August 6, 1971, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented an epoch-making proposal for holding extended north-south negotiations. After this proposal was made, contacts and dialogue started between the north and south and the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was made public, thus bringing a new phase in the struggle of our people for the country's reunification.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have made every effort to put into effect the already-agreed items as soon as possible and hasten the country's reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the five-point programme for the country's reunification in his historic speech of June 23, 1973. This programme is an epoch-making national-salvation measure which shows the most reasonable and realistic ways to eliminate the difficulties in the way of reunification and accelerate the solution of the reunification question; it is a great national programme designed to pave a highway to national reunification by the Korean people themselves, free from outside interference.

Therefore, the people in the northern half as well as the south Korean people of all walks of life—the workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals, national capitalists, religious men, patriotic armymen— who love the country and nation and democracy actively support the patriotic programme; the overseas compatriots in many countries including Japan and the United States strongly demand its implementation.

Heads of state and government leaders of many countries, progressive parties, social organizations and public figures all over the world actively support the five-point programme.

But, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys desperately obstruct Korea's reunification.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, the U.S. imperialists, with the object of controlling south Korea as their permanent colony and military base, have instigated the south Korean bellicose elements to military confrontation with the northern half, backing them up, and have been hard at work to create "two Koreas" in collusion with the Japanese militarists who seek to obtain profits from the split of Korea.

U.S. imperialism ceaselessly interferes in our internal affairs. It is the main obstacle to dialogue and Korea's reunification.

Though the south Korean authorities signed the north-south joint statement, they keep violating it at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists. They implore the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to stay in south Korea permanently, rely increasingly on outside forces, step up arms race and war preparations in a vain attempt to attain "reunification by prevailing over communism," slander the northern half and conduct hostile acts against it, and further strengthen their system of fascist dictatorship under the pretext of "peaceful reunification" to suppress the people more harshly. In their "special statement," the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang proclaimed the creation of "two Koreas" as their official "policy," completely reversing the north-south joint statement.

As to the proposal of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen for the simultaneous admission of two Koreas to the UN, it is to perpetuate and freeze Korea's division, to deepen the misunderstanding and sharpen discord and antagonism and aggravate tension between the north and south, and to impose upon our people a greater misery and national tragedy. It is an unpardonable challenge and treachery to the entire Korean peo-

ple who are eagerly desirous of the national reunification. Today, the entire Korean people are bitterly indignant at the undisguised manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to create "two Koreas" and the honest-minded people the world over strongly condemn them.

Korea should enter the UN as a single state after her complete reunification or at least after a north-south Confederation is set up.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"To split Korea into two Koreas for ever is contradictory to the aspiration of all the Korean people.

"If there are any forces calling for partition among the Koreans, they are a handful of elements in south Korea. The sweeping majority of the Korean people firmly maintain that there is no reason why our nation, a homogeneous nation from the outset, should be split in two and that it must be reunified.

"Because they do not want their country to be divided into two Koreas, all the patriots in north and south Korea will never allow any attempts to hinder the reunification of their country, and they will also fight resolutely against the attempts not only of the United States, but of any other forces to manufacture 'two Koreas' ". ("Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia," Eng. ed., pp. 11-12.)

Korea must not be bisected.

The manoeuvre to split our country into two Koreas through the UN is a pipe dream and anachronism. The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities must give up their plot to create "two Koreas" and the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea without delay.

Korea had been a single state of the same nation for thousands of years. Therefore, in our age the Korean people should not hand down their divided fatherland to their posterity.

The Korean people, upholding the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will fight on vigorously for their country's independent, peaceful reunification and frustrate the enemy's manoeuvres to perpetuate the national split.

Korea under the inspiring guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is one for ever.

Maeng Sok Hun

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led to the publication of north-south joint statement.

The leader set forth a new five-point national-salvation programme to promote the national reunification whereby he showed once again the short cut to national reunification, at a time when the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen placed difficulties in the way of national reunification to fix the country's division after the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

The five-point programme is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts of Korea, convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this programme is put into effect, a broad avenue to national reunification will be opened up before our people and a marked progress will be made in our reunification cause.

If the entire Korean people are guided by the immortal *Juche* idea and turn out in the nationwide struggle for reunification from the truly patriotic stand, our country's reunification will be hastened.

The *Juche* idea is a reliable guide and unfading banner for our people in the struggle for the independent, peaceful national reunification.

Kim Myong Rok

A Classic Which Lights Up the Right Path to Development of National Language

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public his work, **"Some Problems Related to the Development of the Korean Language,"** in January, 1964. This is a classic which lights up the right path to development of national language and a historic work which marked a milestone in the development of the Korean language and linguistics.

In the work, the leader clarified the important principles to be observed in developing national language and the orientation and ways for the further efflorescence and development of the Korean language and gave a scientific answer to such questions as the correlations between a nation and its language and the function and role of national language as a weapon of revolution and construction and to the immediate questions raised by the development of the Korean language.

Elucidating the correlations between a nation and its language in the work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung considered the question of national language in close relationship with the problems of self-determination of peoples and national unity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Language is one of the most important common features which characterize a nation. Even though a people are all of the same stock and live on the same territory, they cannot be called a nation if they speak different languages." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 1.)

"Language in itself is related to questions of nationality and the state, and is closely linked with all aspects of a people's life." (Ibid., p. 4.)

Language is closely related to the questions of nationhood, self-determination of peoples and national unity. The commonness of language is one of the important characteristics of a nation as a social and historical category, and national language plays an active role in the independent and unified development of a nation. To maintain the commonness of language and ensure its independent and unified development are directly related to the maintenance of the commonness of a nation and its independence and unity.

This is the very reason why the imperialists and colonialists all try to destroy national languages to invade and conquer other countries and, on the contrary, it is important to defend national language and secure its independent development in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and the struggle for the building of a new society and the independent development of a nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the important position of national language in the solution of the national problem, taught that we should resolutely fail any attempts to erect language barriers between the north and south and wage a powerful struggle to defend our language from the policy of the imperialists and their stooges to destroy it.

As our country is bisected by the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, the destruction of the commonness of our language amounts to bringing about national split by doing away with the common feature of our nation. The Korean people can never tolerate any attempts to destroy the commonness of their language, since their supreme national task is to reunify the fatherland.

To wage a vigorous nationwide struggle to defend our language is of vital import for the independent and unified development of our nation, because our language is undergoing a grave crisis in south Korea today owing to the U.S. imperialists' policy to obliterate it.

In his work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined national language as a powerful weapon of revolution and construction, newly clarifying the social function and role of language.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Now, as always, our spoken and written language serves as a powerful weapon in the development of the economy, culture, science and technology of our country, in all fields of socialist construction." (Ibid., p. 5.)

Revolution and construction are carried out by each national state as a unit. Accordingly, national language serves not merely as a medium of intercourse for people but also as a powerful weapon of revolution and construction. The reason is that national language, as a common property of a nation, is used in all spheres of people's life—sociopolitical life, economic and cultural life and productive activity—and makes an active contribution to the education of the people, the development of production and technique and social progress.

Being a common characteristic of a nation, language is a potent means of heightening the national pride of the people and strengthening their national unity. Particularly in socialist society national language serves as a powerful means of strengthening the politico-ideological unity of the people and promoting the revolutionization and working-classization of the entire society by giving priority to the ideological revolution; it is a potent weapon for advancing the country's science and technique by accelerating the technical revolution and for blooming and developing socialist national culture through the cultural revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a new scientific analysis of the social function and role of language, made it clear that the Party and state should frame a correct linguistic policy in line with the interests of their revolution and construction.

As national language is a powerful weapon of revolution and construction, a linguistic policy formulated out of subjective desire without taking into account the historical and actual conditions greatly hinders the progress of revolution and construction and science and culture, and social development.

Since language is a weapon of revolution and construction, the Party and state must develop national language purposefully without leaving it to develop spontaneously. Only when national language is constantly developed in conformity with the real requirements of revolutionary development it can properly fulfil its function and role as an effective weapon of revolution and construction and promote social progress.

In the work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, scientifically forecasting how socialist-communist construction will be conducted and the national question solved in the future, gave a new exposition of the law-governed process of the development of national language and its prospect.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we should retain the national characteristics of our language in consideration of the world trend of linguistic development.

He said:

"It will probably take a considerable length of time for the whole world to become communist. For this reason, our national ways should be preserved for the time being. It is wrong to see only what is national while ignoring the universal, but it is just as wrong to see only what is universal while losing sight of what is national." (Ibid., p. 3.)

The Communists strive to build socialism-communism in their own countries and at the same time, fight for the final victory of the world revolution. So they should take into account the trend of linguistic development common to the world peoples in developing their spoken and written language. When the whole world becomes communist, national language will not wither away but reach the golden age as long as nations live separately. Therefore, the Communists should take into full account the common trend of the world and the national characteristics of their languages in linguistic development and follow the former while maintaining the latter as much as possible.

This thought on following the common trend of the world and preserving national characteristics in linguistic development is a correct one suited to the demand of the law of socialist-communist construction.

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung comprehensively expounded the orientations and ways for establishing *Juche* in development of national language and for the further efflorescence and development of the Korean language.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we should screen borrowed words and develop our national language, from the *Juche* position, with the words indigenous to our country as the basis and said:

"In short, when you have two words that mean the same thing, one being our own and the other borrowed from Chinese ideographs, you should choose the former whenever possible; and, if you have to use a certain number of words adopted from Chinese ideographs, you should be selective in this, using only those which have already become thoroughly assimilated into our own language; you should further enrich and develop our language using indigenous root words as much as possible, instead of coining new words from Chinese ideographs thoughtlessly." (Ibid., p. 8.)

Native words, as the products of the independent development of national language, are the strongest in vitality; they are root words in enriching and developing national language from the *Juche* position; and they suit the feelings of the working people and gratify their aspiration. Therefore, to sieve adopted words and actively develop native words is the correctest way for developing national language along *Juche* lines.

This does not mean to get rid of all loanwords at a time. Some of loanwords must be preserved and used which have already been completely assimilated into our language and will be useful in the revolution and construction; it is unnecessary to continue to use some home-grown words which have already lost their vitality among the working people today as the remains of old society. In order to develop national language from the *Juche* position, pure native words must be used and developed in line with the requirements of the present age.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the wisdom and strength of the masses of the people, the creators of language and the promoters of its development, should be mobilized for developing national language along *Juche* lines. He also taught that in order to bring about the unified development of national language from the *Juche* position it is necessary to build up a firm base for linguistic development in those countries whose territories and nations are artificially divided. The northern half of our country is a firm base for the unified development of our national language along *Juche* lines.

The *Juche*-based thought on language set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his work, **"Some Problems Related to the Development of the Korean Language,"** is a creative application and development of the universal principles of Marxist-Leninist linguistic theory in line with the requirements of the present-day revolutionary development; it is a revolutionary idea which lights up the right path to development of national language and a scientific one which has made a great contribution to the development of the theory on language.

The leader's thought on language has brought our national language into brilliant bloom, displaying its great vitality in our country.

Chon Sok Ho

Defensive Battle at Hsiaowangching Guerilla Base That Safeguarded the Headquarters of the Korean Revolution

Today our people warmly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the defensive battle at the Hsiaowangching guerilla base waged under the direct command of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This great defensive battle was fought in the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle (December 1933-January 1934). It frustrated the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops' repeated, large-scale "punitive" operations against the guerilla bases in the Tuman-gang River area and defended these bases with flying colors.

In those days the Hsiaowangching guerilla base was the heart of the Korean revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was successfully organizing and leading the general Korean revolution centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Shortly after the creation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had established guerilla bases in the Tuman-gang River area and fortified them politically, economically and militarily. Thus, a firm guarantee was provided for the victorious advance of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This was a critical blow to the aggressive policy of the Japanese imperialists. It drove a wedge into the system of their colonial rule.

Alarmed over the situation, the Japanese imperialists madly intensified their offensive against the bases. But, each time they suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the KPRA and the people in the bases that were under the outstanding guidance of the leader.

Despite their successive ignominious defeats, the Japanese imperialists' aggressor troops launched another large-scale attack on the bases in the winter of 1933.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese imperialists are cracking down on the revolutionary forces with fury, while suppressing and slaughtering innocent people as never before."

Their aim was to smash the units of the KPRA one by one and "destroy" the guerilla bases by big winter "punitive" operations. They chose winter, for they considered it to be disadvantageous for the guerilla warfare.

The enemies directed their spearhead of attack at the Hsiaowangching base where the headquarters of the Korean revolution was located and the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was organizing and leading the whole Korean revolution to victory in a unified way.

In December 1933, they rushed a large force more than 5,000 strong to that base, including troops of their "crack" Kwantung Army, part of the 19th division stationed in Korea and the puppet Manchukuo Army and even used various guns and planes. From the outset, they attempted to crush the base at one blow through the "scorched-earth operations" and "siege-and-attack operations." The base and its vicinity were turned into

The defensive battle at the Hsiaowangching guerilla base fought under the direct command of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

a sea of flames.

The base faced a very severe ordeal.

The defence of the base against the enemy's virulent attack was a serious problem affecting not only the existence of the guerilla base itself but also the destiny of the Korean revolution.

At that decisive moment, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant military strategist, organized and mobilized the men of the KPRA and the people in the base to struggle to defend it.

He used a variety of military tactics, such as active defence, decoy-ambush and night assault, taking advantage of the favourable terrain and defences in the base, and dealt the enemy a heavy blow.

Nevertheless, the enemy did not abandon his attempt. The persistent enemy made one attack after another with fresh reinforcements.

True to the leader's teaching that the army and the people in the base should unite as closely as one man and defend the base to the end, the KPRA men and the people put up a heroic struggle.

The situation was very difficult for the defenders. Houses and food were all burnt down by the enemy, and the contacts with the outside world was broken. And they were unable to get food supply for a meal. They, however, fought heroically with a single mind to defend with their lives the revolutionary headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

Though the enemy suffered heavy casualties in the area of Mt. Pyojok-san at the entrance to Hsiaowangching, he persisted in his attack, employing the tactics of prolonged battle.

The leader made a careful analysis of the situation and put forward a tactical policy

of combining active defence with mobile operations for harassing the enemy's rear.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that sticking only to defence in a small area against an attacking enemy who was intent on prolonging the battle meant falling into the enemy's trap and that this was advantageous for the enemy but extremely disadvantageous for us. And he stated that to reverse this situation, we must reorganize our armed forces into two units and one unit must remain here to carry on, while the other advances to the enemy-ruled area.

This was a flexible tactical policy which made it possible to place on the defensive the enemy troops overwhelmingly superior in number and equipment, take firmly the initiative in battle and disperse and weaken them so as to crush them one by one.

The enemy's rear was actually open to attack, as most of his forces had been driven in the "punitive" operations against the guerilla bases. Moreover, in the prevailing situation, the enemy would never think that men of the KPRA could leave their base and attack his rear.

Quickly grasping this weakpoint of the enemy, the leader reorganized the KPRA defenders of the base into two units and ordered one unit to remain in the base for continued active defence and the other to slip into the enemy's rear.

One unit of the KPRA under his personal command went into the enemies' rear, stormed their barracks, police stations, "self-defence corps" centres and military convoys in succession and attacked Wangching, one of the enemies' strongholds for "punitive" operations against the guerilla bases, striking them a severe blow both militarily and politically.

Given a sound drubbing at the front and in the rear, the enemy was put into complete disorder and had no choice but to give up his "punitive" operations against the guerilla base and withdraw his forces.

In the fierce battle which lasted for some 40 days the men of the KPRA and the people in the base heroically fought and completely frustrated the "general offensive" of the enemy and defended to the last the Hsiaowangching guerilla base, the heart of the Korean revolution.

Even after their futile offensive, the Japanese imperialists conducted several "punitive" operations against the guerilla base with a large number of their aggressor troops. But, each time they sustained an annihilating blow dealt by the KPRA and the people.

The great victory won in the defensive battle against the repeated and reckless attacks of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army which was overwhelmingly superior in armament and strength was attributable entirely to the superb strategies and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise leadership.

Already in the early days when he had established guerilla bases, he had advanced the strategic policy of setting up an all-people defence system in anticipation of the enemy's vehement attack, turned the bases into impregnable fortresses and created the unique guerilla tactics. This made it possible to smash the enemy, always taking the initiative firmly in battles.

Moreover, even in the difficult days of fierce battles, he educated the men of the KPRA and the people in his revolutionary *Juche* idea and indomitable revolutionary spirit and roused them to a heroic struggle to defend the bases.

Another factor contributing to the great victory lies in the fact that the men of the KPRA and the people were equipped with the leader's revolutionary thinking, closely united around him and fought heroically with a conviction about victory.

The brilliant victory in the battle for defending Hsiaowangching was of tremendous significance in carrying the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution as a whole to victory, by safeguarding the

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Our People Will Make Continued Innovations and Uninterrupted Advance in the New Year, Too

Our people see out the year of 1973 which marked signal progress in carrying out the Six-Year Plan and ring in the New Year with a fresh determination and hope.

All our working people last year achieved brilliant victories and successes in the struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan by bringing about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all branches of the national economy according to the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly and in his New Year Address of 1973.

Our working people energetically advanced, upholding the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, thereby developing the national economy at a very high rate. A great number of factories and enterprises overfulfilled their yearly plans before October 10 or carried out the Six-Year Plan assignments or hit the targets for the five years of the Six-Year Plan.

Great efforts were directed to the development of the machine-building industry, with the result that the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the central tasks of the Six-Year Plan, are being fulfilled successfully.

Great headway was made also in the mining, metallurgical and chemical industries and light industry last year.

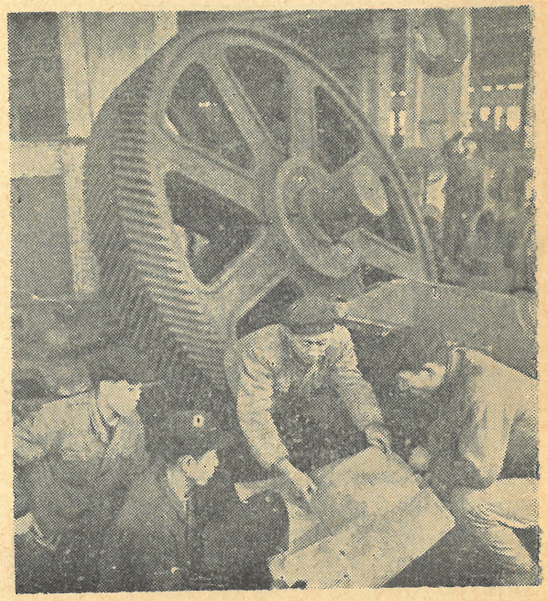
The construction of modern metallurgical giants and big chemical industrial combines went on smoothly and new factories and enterprises were built. In particular, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Gymnasium and other grand monumental buildings were completed forcefully to promote the technical and cultural revolutions in our country.

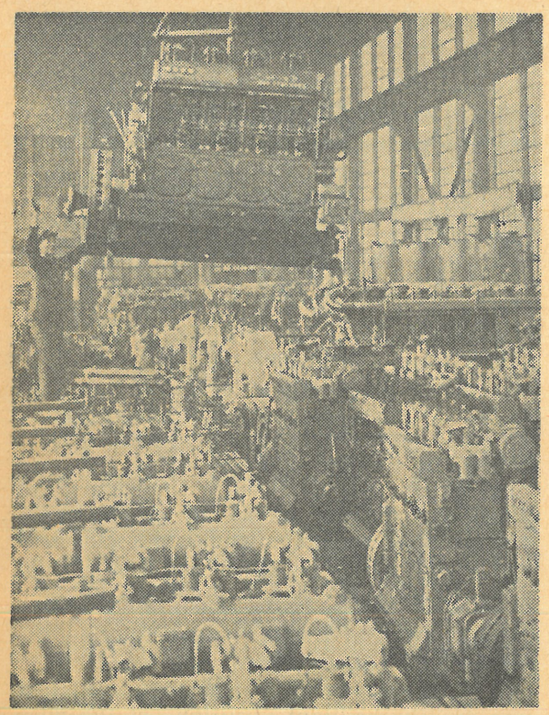
In agriculture, last year we reaped an unusually excellent harvest of grains, vegetables, industrial crops and fruits and laid firm foundations for greater leaps in future.

Our people have bright prospects for successfully fulfilling the major indices of the Six-Year Plan in 1975 if they keep up the present rate and spirits in their advance.

All victories and successes registered last year are the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and of the heroic struggle

Workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Factory have technical consultation for fresh good results in their production





Workers of the diesel engine assembling workshop at the August 8 Factory have registered brilliant results in the first battle of this year

which our people, firmly rallied around him, waged under his inspiring guidance.

Taking into full account the specific conditions of the country and its future prospects, the leader indicated the correct orientation and clear-cut goals of struggle to our people and guided them thoroughly to execute adopted policies; he energetically led the masses to give full scope to their revolutionary zeal and smash passivity and conservatism and make continued innovation and uninterrupted advance on all fronts of socialist construction.

Guiding all work in the revolution and construction, he directed the people to concentrate efforts on main links and settle problems one by one. Whenever new tasks arose, he went among the masses of the people, believing in their strength and wisdom and consulted with them about how to fulfil them and organized and mobilized them for their implementation.

Upholding the great revolutionary idea of the leader and faithfully following his wise leadership, our people splendidly fulfilled their duties and role as masters on all fronts of socialist construction and displayed a high degree of creative enthusiasm and activity. The working people in the field of industry gave full scope to their indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance; the working people in the domain of agriculture did farm work in good time in the attitude of a methodical, frugal and persevering master. The Chollima work-team movement went on dynamically and guard detachments and shock brigades were formed throughout the country to step up production and construction.

Our people are filled with a firm resolve to achieve greater victories and successes in fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule by keeping up the great revolutionary upsurge and vigorously advancing at the speed of Chollima this year as they did last year.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task facing us today. We should wage a vigorous struggle in all fields of the national economy to carry out ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan put forth by the Party Congress."

The Six-Year Plan sets it as its basic task to cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from heavy labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and developing the successes gained in the industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane. This is a programme that must be carried out for the complete victory of socialism.

In order to execute the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, our people will continue to push ahead vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The technical revolution in our country at present has three major tasks to fulfil; they are to narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores.

In order to successfully carry out the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution our people will continuously exert great efforts to develop the engineering industry so that it can increase the quantity and assortment of machine tools, turn out a larger number of big modern machines and large vessels, bring about a big upsurge in the production of factory equipment and develop rapidly the electronics and automation industries. They will also fully meet the needs of industries for fuel and iron ore by giving top priority to the mining industries and continue rapidly to develop the metallurgical and power industries.

This year our people will continuously direct great efforts to the development of the chemical industry to turn out larger quantities of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, synthetic fibres and synthetic resins, and quickly develop the light industry to produce larger quantities of better consumer goods and fulfil the Six-Year Plan for all items in the light industry in 1975.

In capital construction, they will concentrate their efforts on construction projects which are of great import in hitting the main targets of the Six-Year Plan.

The year 1974 greets the 10th anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," our Party's programme for socialist rural construction. Our people including the agricultural working people will push ahead vigorously with comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture this year in order to carry out the principal tasks of the rural technical revolution set out in the Theses and will bring about a new upsurge in the rural construction and agricultural production to reach the production level of grains set for the end of the Six-Year Plan.

The major task of the cultural revolution is to qualitatively ensure universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, improve and strengthen the higher educational work, develop science and technology along *Juche* lines, bring literature and art into more brilliant bloom and establish socialist culture in production and life.

Our people will make new great progress in this field this year, too.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution is a decisive guarantee of victories and successes in socialist construction.

By arming themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and intensifying the study of the revolutionary traditions, our people will more thoroughly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system in the whole society. The working people will intensify the communist education with the main stress on the class education, strengthen the revolutionary organizational life and thoroughly establish the socialist way of life so that the whole country and society can be full of revolutionary stamina and spirit.

Our people will maintain the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction as required by the great idea of *Juche*, and continue with a vigorous struggle, keeping themselves alert and ready and rush forward more rapidly, surmounting all difficulties and obstacles in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

In this way, they will make the year 1974 a year of new great victories and achievements, a year of new big stride forward, in carrying out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Li In Hun

(Continued from page 22)

headquarters of the Korean revolution where the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was and the guerilla base. It demonstrated to the whole world that people who are closely rallied around a wise leader and fight staunchly under his outstanding guidance, are ever-victorious.

The priceless experience gained in the battle in defence of Hsiaowangching serves as a valuable asset for our people standing face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The valuable exploits and experience in the battle will shine forever in the history of the glorious revolutionary struggle of our people.

Kim Gwang Rok

Basic Rights and Duties of Citizens Stipulated in Our Socialist Constitution

Chapter IV of our Socialist Constitution charted by the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung stipulates the basic rights and duties of citizens.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea explicitly provides for the basic rights and duties of citizens to suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 40.)

Under our socialist system the toiling masses are masters of everything and all things in society serve them, and citizens have genuine liberties and rights and fulfil their duties in social and individual interests. Basic rights and duties of citizens in socialist society are legally stipulated by the constitution. This is of weighty importance in entitling all citizens to lead an independent, creative life as masters of socialist society. Our new Socialist Constitution correctly provides for the basic rights and duties of citizens to suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society.

It states that the basic rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle.

Article 49 of Chapter IV "Basic Rights and Duties of Citizens" reads:

"In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the rights and duties of citizens are based on the collectivist principle of 'One for all and all for one'."

If the basic rights and duties of citizens are to suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society, they should be based on the collectivist principle.

Under our socialist system free from exploitation and oppression, social relations are based on the unity and solidarity of the working class, co-op farmers and working intellectuals and social and individual interests are in full accord.

Capitalist society is based on extreme selfishness and the jungle law prevails in that society. But social life in our socialist society is based on collectivism. This requires everyone to live and work in line with the collectivist principle, the socialist norm of life and the socialist rules of conduct.

Therefore, all the citizens in our socialist society should exercise their rights and discharge their duties on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one." The rights and duties of citizens defined in our Socialist Constitution fully mirror such essential demand of our socialist system.

The rights of citizens laid down in our Socialist Constitution are genuine democratic ones which enable all citizens to live an independent, creative life.

Article 50 of the Socialist Constitution says that the State substantially guarantees genuine democratic rights and liberties as well as material and cultural welfare to all citizens and the rights and freedoms of citizens increase with the consolidation and development of the socialist system. It expressly shows the genuinely democratic nature of the rights enjoyed by the citizens of our Republic.

Whether citizens practically enjoy rights and liberties provided for by law or not depends on the class nature of social system and on the class character of the constitution reflecting that nature. Though the exploiting classes say the toiling people have "rights" in capitalist society, the rights of citizens laid down by the bourgeois constitution are only in name and are to deceive the working people.

On the contrary, the basic rights and liberties of citizens stipulated by our Socialist Constitution are a legal confirmation of those which our people practically enjoy as

the true masters of nature, society and the country thanks to the warm solicitude and love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Socialist Constitution states that citizens all enjoy equal rights in the political, economic, cultural and all other spheres of State and public activity.

Equal rights of citizens are another important criterion showing the democratic nature of their rights. The working people cannot enjoy equal rights with a handful of exploiting classes, privileged circles, in capitalist society where there exists class antagonism.

Only under the social system which is free from exploitation and oppression and guarantees the working people democracy to the maximum, all citizens can have equal rights without any discrimination. In accordance with such characteristic of the socialist system our Socialist Constitution defines that citizens all enjoy equal rights.

It comprehensively clarifies what kinds of rights are granted practically to citizens in the political, economic, cultural and all other spheres of State and public life.

It provides for the political rights and liberties of citizens.

It is one of the cardinal matters affecting the socio-political life of citizens to have genuine political rights and liberties.

The new Socialist Constitution ordains that all citizens, including servicemen, who have reached the age of 17 have the right to elect and be elected, that they enjoy the freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, that they have freedom of religious belief and freedom of anti-religious propaganda, and that they are entitled to make complaints and submit petitions.

Now, under the socialist system our working people enjoy genuine political rights and liberties and live a dignified, worthwhile life. In our country all the toiling people have the right to elect and be elected, irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, education and party affiliation and enjoy all liberties of and rights to socio-political activity. Our workers, peasants and other toiling people suffered subjugation with no right in the past, but now they have such genuine political liberties and rights. They can do so because they take a direct part in State administration and political affairs of the country as the masters of power.

The Socialist Constitution defines that all citizens have the rights practically to enjoy material and cultural welfare.

It enunciates that citizens have the rights to work, rest, free medical care and education and the freedom of scientific, literary and artistic pursuits. It also mentions how material and cultural welfare is practically guaranteed to citizens: it says that the right of citizens to work is ensured by the right to choose occupation according to their desires and talents and by stable jobs and working conditions provided; that the right to rest is guaranteed by the eight-hour working day, paid leave, accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes at State expense and by an ever-expanding network of cultural facilities; that the right to free medical care and the right of persons who have lost ability of work and supportless old people and orphans to material assistance are ensured by free medical service, a broadening network of hospitals, sanatoria and other medical institutions and by the State social insurance and maintenance; and that the right to education is secured by the advanced educational system, free compulsory education and other educational measures of the State for the people. As seen above, our Socialist Constitution really guarantees citizens the rights to material and cultural welfare, unlike the bourgeois constitution which declares such rights only in name to fool people.

The rights of citizens and popular measures to ensure them are a legal confirmation of those enjoyed by our people in their actual life. This can be found only under our social system for people and in our people's constitution.

The Socialist Constitution prescribes that women have equal social status and rights with men.

To enable women to have equal status and rights with men is a historical task to completely liberate women who have suffered all manner of exploitation and oppression and inhuman treatment and have been denied all rights for thousands of years.

Thanks to the wise guidance and profound concern of the leader, our women have been freed from exploitation and oppression once and for all and take an active part in socio-political activities and socialist construction on an equal footing with men. The Socialist Constitution stipulates that the State af-

fords special protection to mothers and children through already-enforced maternity leave, shortened working hours for mothers of large families, an expanding network of maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens and other measures and that it frees women from the heavy burdens of household chores and provides every condition for them to participate in public life. This constitutional stipulation enables our women really to hold equal social status and rights with men; it provides a legal guarantee for the final emancipation of women by enabling them to win social liberation and freedom even from the heavy burdens of household chores.

Our Socialist Constitution provides that the revolutionary fighters, the families of revolutionary and patriotic martyrs, the families of the People's Armymen, and the honoured disabled veterans enjoy the special protection of the State and society, that marriage and the family are protected by the State, that citizens are guaranteed the inviolability of the person and residence and the privacy of correspondence, and that all the Korean citizens in foreign lands are legally protected by the Republic. It also prescribes that our Republic protects the foreigners who seek asylum after fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, and for the freedom of scientific and cultural pursuits. As seen above, our new Constitution clarifies the rights of those people who should receive the special protection of the State and society.

Our Socialist Constitution mentions comprehensively the legal rights of the working people to enjoy an independent, creative life to the full as the masters of nature, society and the country, and the measures to enable them to substantially exercise the rights. This also shows convincingly the popular character of our Socialist Constitution.

Our Socialist Constitution stipulates the duties of citizens.

The rights and duties of citizens are closely related. They are the two integral aspects; they enable all the citizens to exercise properly the rights as the masters of socialist society and to play their role as such successfully.

If the socialist toiling people are to consolidate and operate properly the socialist system as the masters of nature, society and the country, they should fully exercise their rights and at the same time, fulfil the duties of citizens admirably.

Article 67 of the Socialist Constitution ordains that citizens must strictly observe the laws of the State and the socialist norm of life and the socialist rules of conduct.

Socialist society is built consciously and is highly-organized. In order to build it properly all the citizens must live and work in accord with its nature. The laws of the State, the socialist norm of life and the socialist rules of conduct in our country stipulate how our socialist working people live and work in all the fields, political, economic, cultural and moral. Only when citizens live and work according to them, can they terminate the old customs, order and rules of conduct formed over a long historical period in exploiting society and establish a new socialist order and way of life strictly.

The Socialist Constitution points out that citizens should display a high degree of collectivist spirit.

This is one of the cardinal problems in discharging the duties which suit the intrinsic nature of socialist society. In socialist society social life is based on collectivism and the happiness, interests and meaningful life of individuals are unthinkable apart from the collective life and interests. It is in one's own interest to devote oneself to the good of one's organization and collective, society, people, fatherland and revolution.

The new Constitution states that it is the sacred duty and honour of citizens to work.

Socialism-communism is built by the creative labour of millions of working people. In our society freed for ever from exploitation and oppression, the voluntary and honest participation in work and the strict observance of labour discipline and working hours are an honourable duty of citizens for the sake of society, collective and the country as well as for their own happiness.

The Socialist Constitution enunciates that citizens must deal with the State and communal property with care and run the nation's economy assiduously.

The State and communal property is a priceless asset for the prosperity and development of the country and the promotion of the people's welfare. Therefore, it is one of the lofty qualities and an important duty of the socialist working people to treat the State and communal property with utmost care and combat all manner of misappropriation and wastage.

The Socialist Constitution stipulates that citizens must heighten their revolutionary vigilance, strictly preserve State secrets and fulfil the honourable duty of national defence. Even after the establishment of the socialist system the class struggle continues. Especially we carry on the revolution and construction in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Therefore, it is the most honourable and greatest duty of our citizens for the firm defence of the revolutionary gains and the destiny and sovereignty of the country and the people to frustrate at every step the manoeuvres of the imperialists and all hostile elements who are opposed to our socialist system and defend our socialist country impregnably.

The basic rights and duties of citizens prescribed in our Socialist Constitution are the most democratic ones which enable the workers, peasants and other toiling people—the masters of the country—to live a fruitful life.

Kim Jong Un

A Self-conscious Crane Operator

Under our advanced socialist system established by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the working people live and work as the real masters and undertakers of the revolution and construction.

Taking great pride in this, they show inexhaustible creative zeal and a high sense of responsibility in work at their revolutionary posts. They are also assiduous in nation's housekeeping, to which they devote their all energies, wisdom and passion.

As an illustration we introduce here Comrade Choe Jin Bom, a turret-crane operator ot the Second Workshop, Pyongyang East District Combined Housing Construction Office, now working at the Pipa Street construction site in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

He always carries a small red notebook with care. It bears a courteously written teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which reads:

"Everyone should be deeply concerned about the development of the state and the joint economy, managing all the large and small state properties efficiently and thriftily, and endeavouring to assure that they are most effectively used for improving the welfare of the people."

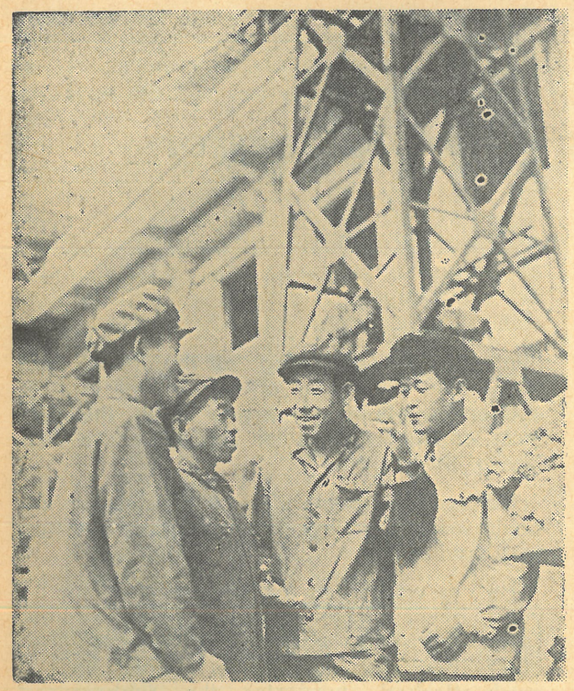
Comrade Jin Bom starts and sums up his day's work, recalling this important teaching to his mind.

He has worked as a crane operator for 18 years, never missing a day. Every day he comes to his cherished work place earlier than others, burnishes his machine to which he is so much attached, lubricates the rubbers and fills the oilcups. He seldom uses the machine before checking it up.

On the walls of the cab are hung charts and diagrams showing the specifications of the machine and the actions of its parts, which he drew himself.

His tool-box contains various tools for repair, all kinds of spare parts down to bolts and nuts, and cleaning articles, which all come in handy at any time.

All this shows how well he is versed in his



Comrade Choe Jin Bom (second from right) is telling newcomers about how he has tended his crane

machine and how diligently and meticulously he takes care of it.

One's allegiance to one's country and people is manifested in one's assiduous and unremitting effort to carry out one's revolutionary assignment.

One day, while checking his machine as usual after his work was over, Comrade Jin Bom found a slight crack on the travelling axle. It had to be replaced then and there. He hurried to his workshop and brought a new axle. Fatigue made itself felt, but he set about replacing the old axle and finished it. This prevented a possible accident and ensured normal assembling of prefab parts on the following day.

It happened one evening when Comrade Jin Bom was packing up his travelling baggage. He had taken a vacation and was going to visit, together with his wife, his native town which he had not visited for a long time.

But the rain that had started in the morning poured down after dusk. Comrade Jin Bom looked out of the window, and his mind turned to the crane which had been moved to a new construction site.

He had made arrangements for the safety of the machine, but the heavy downpour worried him with anxiety. He ran to the work place in spite of the torrents of rain and pitch darkness.

The damned rain came down with ever-increasing violence and formed a rivulet that gasped and howled as it swirled along, washing away the earth on the track-bed and sinking sleepers. It threatened to topple down the machine.

The watercourse had to be changed. But it was not an easy job for him to do it.

Comrade Jin Bom drove the crane to the undamaged edge of the track and began building a levee to stem the flood. He fought with the flood. He had only one thought of saving his machine.

Sometime later, a crowd of people rushed to the scene, carrying torches, shovels and straw-bags. They were workshop manager, Party cell secretary and his team-mates.

The crane was saved at last.

Comrade Jin Bom still works in good faith as a crane operator. In the past 18 years he took part in building as many as 8,600 flats and trained 235 crane operators. And there was not a single hitch in his work.

Bearing deep in mind the leader's teaching copied in his notebook, he strives ever harder to uphold the high honour of a Party membership and make fresh innovations in the building of the capital.

Kwon Do Hun

Revolutionary Comrade Choe Yong Do

January 25, 1974 is the fifth anniversary of the death of Comrade Choe Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, ardent patriot and Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea, who devoted his all to the sacred struggle for the south Korean revolution and the historic cause of national reunification.

He had long conducted arduous revolutionary activities, following the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. But unfortunately he was arrested by the enemies and put up a struggle in prison until he was killed ruthlessly by them.

On his deathday every year our people pay the highest tribute of respect to the memory of the brilliant life and revolutionary exploits of the late revolutionary comrade who was infinitely faithful to the fatherly leader and to the revolution till he died game.

Born into a poor peasant family on April 5, 1923, he, from his childhood, suffered colonial oppression by the Japanese imperialists and harsh exploitation and humiliation by landlords and capitalists.

At the inspiring news that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and was dealing a succession of annihilating blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, Comrade Choe Yong Do boundlessly respected the leader and was perfectly confident of victory in the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung achieved the cause of national liberation and returned home in triumph. At that historic moment, Comrade Choe Yong Do, intensely loyal to the leader, came out valiantly in a just struggle to rid south Korea of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and reunify the country.

He took an active part in establishing the people's committee, a genuine people's power, in south Korea. In the days of the Fatherland Liberation War he participated in restoring and reorganizing the local Party and power organs and social organizations in the liberated areas and led the van in the movement to support the units of the Korean People's Army on the southward march.

In October 1950 the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys arrested and killed in cold blood his parents, wife, children, brothers and relatives, more than ten in all, after brutal torture and persecution.

With no devilries, however, could the enemies break his unyielding revolutionary spirit.

After the war he resumed his fight with a redoubled revolutionary vigor.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The south Korean revolution must, in all situations, be made by the south Korean people on their own initiative."

Comrade Choe Yong Do always regarded the *Juche* idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as an only guide, a powerful weapon of struggle, in his revolutionary activities.

In accordance with the leader's strategic and tactical line of creating a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist party and building up the revolutionary forces in south Korea, he, together with Kim Jong Tae and other revolutionary comrades, formed the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a powerful underground revolutionary organization, after a long struggle and preparations.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a militant underground revolutionary organization which is guided by the great *Juche* idea of the leader and fights to carry out the national-liberation, democratic revolution by driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea, overthrowing their henchmen and achieving the country's independent reunification.

Carrying on his shoulders the heavy responsibilities of Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the Party, he strove to make the Party organizations revolutionary ones deeply rooted among the masses and to unite people of all strata in various mass organizations and form a broad anti-U.S., national-salvation united

front of them.

He learned especially from the teachings of the great leader the profound truth that the revolution starts with promoting the class consciousness of the masses and energetically conducted the mass political work.

In the difficult circumstances of struggle, he brought home to the masses of people the contents of "Kim Il Sung, Selection of Works" and other brilliant works of the leader, his glorious and radiant revolutionary history of half a century and the sagacity of his guidance and his lofty virtues and explained impressively the advantages of the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic under the wise guidance of the leader and the happy life of the people there.

He also did his utmost for the publication and wide circulation of the organ paper *Hyokmyong-chonson* of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and its organ magazine *Chongmaek*.

Even under the fascist suppression surrounded with forest of bayonets, prisons and gallows, he reared a great number of revolutionaries and vigorously made preparations for the decisive moment of the south Korean revolution.

In the course of the hard yet glorious struggle, he was unfortunately apprehended by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in July, 1968. He, however, never yielded to the barbarous torture by the enemies but kept his lofty communist principles: he turned the prison and the murderous court into a new theatre of struggle, where he scathingly denounced the aggressors and quislings.

During his imprisonment, he never ceased his struggle, true to the teaching of the leader that a revolutionary should not stain his political life even though he loses his physical life.

Quite alarmed by his unshaken constancy to the revolution, the enemies passed a capital sentence upon him on December 27, 1968 on the charge of violating their fascist evil laws.

But, convinced of the justness of his cause, he was never discouraged and continued his struggle, bitterly condemning the vicious criminal acts of the enemy.

Completely upset by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the puppet fascist gangsters perpetrated a fiendish atrocity of cruelly murdering him in a cell on January 25, 1969.

To our deep regret, Comrade Choe Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, left his revolutionary comrades-in-arms at the age of 46, failing to see the victory of the south Korean revolution and a reunified country.

Our people, however, will remember forever the intense loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung he practiced throughout his life and his immortal revolutionary exploits.

He is typical of south Korean revolutionaries and a paragon of revolutionary fighters.

Today, the south Korean puppet clique, zealously following out the U.S. imperialists' scheme for permanent occupation of south Korea and creation of two Koreas, are obstructing in every way the country's independent, peaceful reunification, intensifying as never before the repression of all the progressive forces.

Even after the publication of the north-south joint statement, they held in succession murderous trials against a number of revolutionaries and patriots who had waged the righteous national-salvation struggle for the democratization of south Korea and national reunification, on the strength of the "Anti-communist Law," the "National Security Law" and other fascist wicked laws. Not only that. Only recently they committed another barbarity; they shanghaied Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democratic figure, in broad daylight in Japan and took him to Seoul.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their jackals may kill a revolutionary. But thousands or tens of thousands of revolutionaries and patriots will follow him to put up a heroic struggle.

With no amount of atrocious murder can the enemies save their colonial rule from crisis and stem the vigorous march of the south Korean revolution against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and independent national reunification.

Under the banner of the immortal *Juche* idea of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the south Korean revolution and the cause of national reunification will surely win.

Kwon O Sik

A New Thriving Age of Chemicalization

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once said:

"In the near future the Korean people will live in a developed chemical-industrial state and enjoy rich fruits of their own labour."

This prediction of the great leader has been brilliantly fulfilled and our people now live in an age of chemicalization.

As our country has been turned into a chemical-industrial state, the chemical industry plays an important role in all aspects of the life of our working people including food, clothing and housing.

Numerous chemical-fibre factories have sprung up all over the country. The modern large-scale vinalon factory in Hamhung produces fibre from limestone, and the chemical-fibre production bases in northeastern part of the country and on the shore of the Amnok-gang River turn out staple fibre and rayon yarn from wood, reed or maize stalks.

Along with the chemical-fibre plants, vinyl chloride and other synthetic resin industries have been created and a large number of small- and medium-scale chemical factories built. This brought about a considerable change in the people's living. Suffice it to cite the fact that synthetic resin is now widely used in the production of electric appliances, building materials, paints, film and various consumer goods. Its use extends almost all fields of the national economy and the people's life.

Many chemical factories, such as factories for synthesizing ammonia through the gasification of anthracite, urea factories, sulphuric acid factories, nitro-lime plants and factories producing weed killers and other agricultural chemicals, have been set up throughout the country.

As a result, our countryside now applies various chemical fertilizers, weed killers, insecticides, germicides and growth-stimulants to grain crops, fruits and even industrial crops, according to the physiological features of the plants. Our stock breeding and poultry farming use a greater amount of veterinary chemicals, fattening- and growth-stimulants, and chemical feeds and conduct more chemical and biological treatment of feeds.

Wide application of chemicals in the rural economy has done much toward the emancipation of the peasants from arduous, labour-consuming work, the growth of labour productivity and the gradual obliteration of the distinctions between industrial and agricultural work. It has also increased fertility of soil and raised the per-*chongbo* output of grain every year.

Our chemical industry has become a *Juche*-based, independent one which combines organic and inorganic chemical industries and relies on our own raw material resources. It has grown rapidly into a mighty chemical industry serving the purpose of solving the questions of clothing, housing and food for the people.

In the Seven-Year Plan period alone, the output of chemical fibre increased 2.4 times and that of synthetic resin 40 times.

The tremendous success achieved by our people in the expansion of the chemical industry is attributable to the wise guidance and unremitting solicitude of the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to further develop and diversify the chemical industry in our country."

As this teaching of the leader explains, building an independent, modern chemical industry means building a chemical industry which relies mainly on the natural resources of the country and domestic raw materials, has a diversified structure and is equipped with up-to-date techniques.

This is the wisest and correct policy, as it ensures the stable development of the chemi-

cal industry and a balance between its branches so that it can develop at a high speed, and makes it possible to satisfy the ever-growing demands for various chemical goods with the home-made products and materialize in a short span of time the chemicalization of the national economy in conformity with the actual conditions of our country. The leader's teaching on building an independent, modern chemical industry is also an important guarantee which renders it possible to increase the economic might and defence power of the country, make the people's life more civilized and bountiful and successfully carry out the historic task of building socialism-communism in our country.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung has not only set forth a wise policy for the development of the chemical industry but personally led the struggle to carry it out.

The leader provided every condition for the production of vinalon from limestone and anthracite abundant in our country and directed a great concern to it. He also saw to it that a "nameless field" of reed on the west coast was converted into a "silk field." Thus, his great plan for solving the problem of fibre by relying on the rich natural resources of the country has come true and solid raw-material bases have been created.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, stones and reed, once regarded as useless, have been made to serve our people and the broad road has been opened up for the solution of the question of clothing.

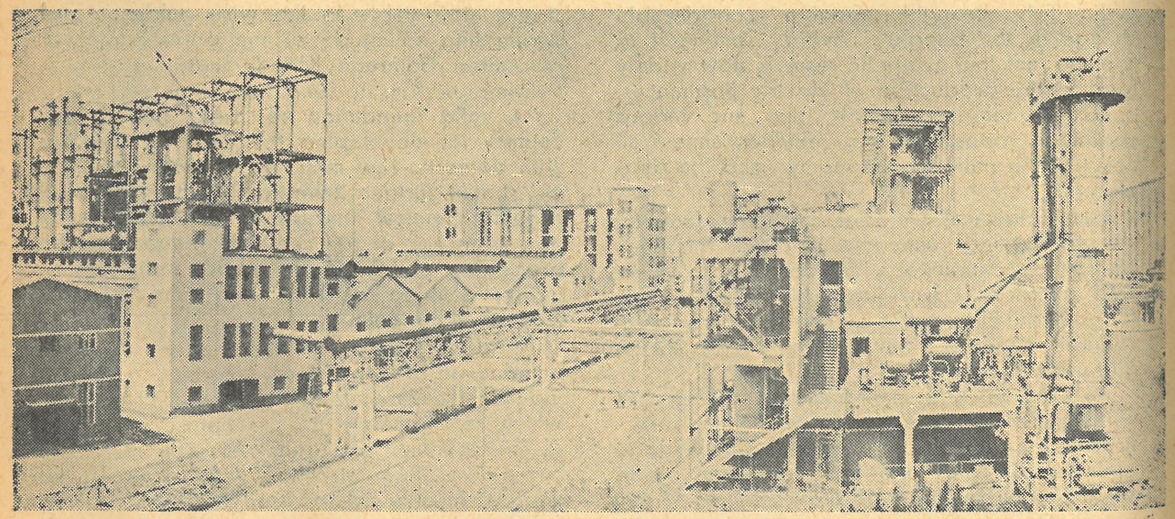
Indeed, none of our big and small chemical factories is out of reach of the warm solicitude of the fatherly leader.

During the Six-Year Plan, our country will further develop the organic and inorganic chemical industries and create new branches of the chemical industry, drawing on the foundation of the chemical industry already established.

Then, our chemical industry will become more diversified and its structure perfect, so that all-round chemicalization of the national economy will be further accelerated.

So Chang Hae

Part of the February 8 Vinalon Factory demonstrating the might of our *Juche* industry



Ever-victorious Banner of Lenin

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF V.I. LENIN

Lenin devoted his whole life to the sacred revolutionary cause for the freedom and happiness of the international working class and the oppressed nations of the whole world and performed immortal exploits in the struggle for socialism and communism. His name is firmly enshrined today in the hearts of the Communists and revolutionary people the world over.

Lenin firmly defended the revolutionary essence of Marxism through an uncompromising struggle against all manner of opportunist trends and creatively developed and enriched it in conformity to the new historical conditions in the era of imperialism and the proletarian revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Leninism is creative Marxism in the era of imperialism, the theory and strategy and tactics of the proletarian revolution, a powerful weapon in the hands of the revolutionary peoples for overthrowing the old society and creating a new world, and a great militant banner of our times." ("The Great Idea of Lenin on the National Liberation Struggle in Colonies in the East Is Triumphing," Eng. ed., p. 2.)

Lenin founded a well-knit theory on imperialism and showed the way to abolish imperialist domination and go to socialism.

Lenin exposed the nature of imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism, demonstrated the inevitability of its downfall, discovered the law of uneven development of capitalism and put forward a new theory that the socialist revolution can win within the bounds of a single country.

The theory on class struggle and that on the dictatorship of the proletariat form the cornerstone of Leninism.

By further developing the Marxist theories on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin profoundly elucidated the historical necessity and revolutionary nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat, declared the worker-peasant alliance as the supreme principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat and irrefutably proved the incomparable superiority of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the highest form of democracy.

He clarified the position and role of the party as the organized vanguard detachment of the working class in the proletarian revolution and in the system of the proletarian dictatorship, and formulated the organizational and ideological foundations and tactical principles of a Marxist party of a new type.

Lenin was not only a distinguished thinker and theoretician but also an outstanding revolutionary and indomitable fighter who translated into reality socialism which had remained a scientific theory and a great pioneer who opened up a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism in human history.

Lenin founded the Bolshevik Party in the midst of stubborn struggles against all hues of opportunists, firmly rallied the masses around it, led the October Socialist Revolution in Russia to victory and thus cleared the path to the victory of the socialist revolution for the first time in the world.

After the October Socialist Revolution he established and consolidated the Soviet state and successfully organized and led the Soviet people to a struggle for building socialism.

The Soviet people who carried on the cause of Lenin have converted their once-backward, poverty-stricken country into a powerful socialist state with world's top-class industry and up-to-date science and technique in a historically short period under the leadership of the Communist Party, overcoming stern trials and difficulties in the encirclement of capitalism. They are now

endeavouring to lay the material and technical foundations of communism.

Today, socialism, the trail to which was blazed by Lenin, has become a world-wide system beyond the bounds of a single country. The revolutionary struggle of the working class in capitalist countries is gaining in scope and strength, plunging imperialism into the depth of unrest and panic.

Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who have appeared on a new arena of history are winning a shining victory in their vigorous struggle to overthrow cursed imperialism and colonialism, gain the freedom and independence of their countries and build a new life.

The victorious progress of the world revolution gives a striking proof of the correctness of Leninism and its undying vitality.

The great Lenin's banner and his immortal revolutionary thought are triumphing also in our country which has brilliantly carried on and forward them.

Since the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, led the Korean revolution, the Korean communist movement and national-liberation struggle have made rapid progress under the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

In his early years the leader founded the great idea of *Juche,* the guiding idea of the Korean revolution, by creatively applying and developing Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the demand of our revolution, and has led our people along the one road of victory in their revolutionary struggle for freedom and independence, for socialism and communism.

By organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to brilliant victory, he completed the historic cause of national liberation and built up the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people.

Holding high the banner of *Juche*, the revolutionary banner of independence, self-support and self-defence, the great leader has led and is leading our revolutionary struggle and constructive work to a shining victory.

Taking into full account the situation created with the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism after liberation and the objective demand of the Korean revolution, the leader set forth a line of turning the northern half of the country into a revolutionary democratic base. He carried the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution through to success and converted the northern half into a powerful base of the Korean revolution in a brief time. He led our people to victory in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and put the U.S. imperialists on the downgrade.

In the postwar period Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the revolutionary line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, the line of agricultural co-operativization on carrying out the socialist transformation of the economic forms prior to the technical reconstruction of agriculture, the line of the socialist reorganization of urban handicraft and capitalist trade and industry, etc. All these outstanding lines of the revolution and construction supply a shining example of the creative application and development of Marxism-Leninism.

The great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Kim Il Sung has given the most correct, original answers to all the new theoretical and practical questions which are raised by the high stage of the building of socialism and communism following the establishment of the socialist system and which no one else ever solved—the question of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the question of conquering the two fortresses, ideological and material, to be carried without fail on the way to socialism and communism, the question of the class struggle and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society under socialism, the question of the final solution of the rural problem, the question of the guidance and management of the socialist economy, the question of the mutual relations between the size of the economy and the rate of growth of production under socialism, the question of the three major tasks of the technological revolution and so forth. And he has led our people along the one road of victory in their struggle.

More, he formulated the basic strategy of the world revolution, the strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the revolutionary principles and ways to attain the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, and developed and systematized all the theories, strategies and tactics for the advance of the world revolution and the international communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has not only defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism but also developed it with brilliance, making a great contribution to the victory of the world revolution.

The Korean people who, guided by the great idea of *Juche*, are marching ahead vigorously, will, in the future, too, uphold the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, unite with the socialist countries and with the peoples of the embattled countries and keep up a stubborn struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Just Proposal for Preventing Split and Developing Joint External Activity by the North and South

In his historic speech made on June 23, 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stated:

"We consider that our country should be prevented from being split into two Koreas permanently as a result of the freezing of national division and that the north and south should also work together in the field of external activity."

It is the indispensable requirement of national reunification to prevent our country from being split into two Koreas by freezing its division.

The aim of national reunification is to bring about a single national state by rejoining the national ties which have been severed due to the splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists. If the country is reunified our people will recover their severed ties in all realms of social life, political, economic and cultural, and have a single national state, a single national economy and a single national culture.

National reunification is a movement for reestablishing the severed national ties and, therefore, it is attainable only in the course of ending national split and consolidating unity between the north and south.

The maintenance and freezing of national division will never help to restore national unity. It is a whole pack of nonsense to talk about reunification while freezing division.

Our country will be reunified only when an end is put to national division and the national ties are recovered completely in all domains.

That is why the Government of our Republic makes it an important principle of national reunification to improve the relations between the north and south and attain national unity.

Preventing our country from being split into two Koreas as a result of the freezing of national division is all the more urgent because the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are openly trying to create "two Koreas."

Even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement the U.S. imperialists, employing the double-edged tactics according to the "Nixon doctrine," have instigated the bellicose elements in south Korea to make Koreans fight Koreans, perpetuate Korea's division and create two Koreas.

In step with the U.S. imperialists in such manoeuvrings the south Korean authorities have persisted in a traitorous scheme to freeze national split behind the screen of the dialogue.

Of late they have become more reckless, quite alarmed by the growing strength of the northern half of the Republic, its rising international prestige, the bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialist policy of blockading and isolating our Republic and their rapid internal and external isolation.

In their "special statement" the south Korean splittists prattled that they "are not opposed" to the separate "entry" of the north and south into the UN, and they plotted to submit to the UN General Assembly a "proposal for simultaneous admission of two Koreas" but, failed.

Such moves to fix division are totally counter to the essence of the national reunification question and the will and desire of the Korean people for reunification.

There is no ground to bisect our nation which had lived with the same culture and the same language over a long historical period; it must be reunified without fail.

All this goes to prove that it is essential for hastened national reunification to frustrate the south Korean authorities' manoeuvres for freezing division.

For the north and south to work together in the field of external activity is an important way of preventing the freezing of division and facilitating national reunification.

It helps to create a favourable condition for preventing the division and reunifying the country.

It will also lead to the achievement of national unity in the field of external activity and mark a step forward in creating the precondition for reunification.

The working together of the north and south in the field of external activity will enhance the national glory and prestige and demonstrate the resourcefulness of the nation and, in this course, national unity will be more promoted.

In particular, it will be conducive to the active prevention of outside interference and to the creation of a favourable condition for intensified independent external activity after reunification.

Developing the joint external activity of the north and south is an indispensable demand for making more effective use of the international situation rapidly changed after the north-south dialogue for the national reunification.

The announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification was an historic event which rapidly changed the international climate in favour of the reunification cause.

After the publication of the statement the world people knew clearly once again the correctness and indestructible vitality of the basic line of national reunification shaped by the leader. They see the three principles of national reunification as the ones which fully meet the requirement of the times and their own desire and actively support and encourage the righteous struggle of our people for national reunification. Almost all countries on our planet, even not a few states which have had a prejudice against our country due to the U.S. imperialists' cunning machinations, are calling for the fair solution of the Korean reunification question with a deep concern for it.

U.S. imperialism, under the strong pressure of the Korean people and the world people, has been driven deeper into a quagmire and its aggressive nature revealed to the full before the world.

With this in view, the development of joint external activity by the north and south will help to turn rapidly the international climate in greater favour of our national reunification and make effective use of it.

Advancing an original proposal for preventing the freezing of division and developing joint external activity by the north and south, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made clear the principled position of the Workers' Party of Korea in the question of entering the UN.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We hold that the north and south should not enter the UN separately, and consider that if they want to enter the UN before the reunification of the country, they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, at least after the Confederation is set up."

Whether the north and south enter the UN separately or they enter it as one state under a single name is an important question vitally affecting national reunification.

If the north and south enter the UN separately before reunification, split will be kept and fixed and our country remain bisected for ever.

Then they will be two separate member states of the UN, our country internationally recognized as two Koreas and, consequently, the question of reunifying Korea into a single national state will be totally needless.

The south Korean splittists assert that they "will not give up national reunification" even if the north and south enter the UN separately. This is nothing but a foolish sophistry to conceal their nation-bisecting intrigues.

Permanent division of our country into two Koreas is a grave criminal act contrary to the will of the Korean people and leaving an indelible blot on our national history.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, if the north and south want to enter the UN before reunification they should do so at least as one state under a single name.

Their admission to the UN under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will be conducive to preventing the freezing of the country's division and reasonable in view of the aim of entering it before reunification.

Entry into the UN before complete reunification aims, after all, to remove all obstacles to national reunification through the international arena and create favourable conditions for it. To attain this aim, the north and south should enter the UN as a single state and work jointly there.

If the north and south take joint action at the UN under the name of a single state, U.S. imperialism will any longer have no pretext whatsoever for its continued occupation of south Korea and all the aggressive and shackling "agreements" and "treaties" imposed upon south Korea by it will be nullified. Then the "UN Forces" and all the unjust "resolutions" on the "Korean question" the U.S. imperialists concocted at the UN will be disbanded or invalidated, and the U.S. imperialists will not be able to commit such criminal act at will as discussing arbitrarily the "Korean question" abusing the UN flag in the past.

It will also be possible to make the world people know clearly the just stand and line of the Korean people for national reunification through the UN, and thus win more active international support and encouragement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's new proposal for preventing the freezing of division and developing joint external activity by the north and south is the only just patriotic suggestion which shows the way to prevent bisection and expedite the national reunification.

It enjoys the absolute support of the entire Korean people and commands worldwide support.

The entire Korean people desirous of reunification will never tolerate the south Korean splittists' manoeuvres to freeze national division and create two Koreas.

Cha Ung Chon

South Korean Society Must Be Democratized for Independent, Peaceful National Reunification

Democratization of south Korean society is the fundamental requirement of independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have maintained and still maintain that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves independently and by peaceful means on democratic principles without interference of any outside forces."

The Korean people are capable of achieving the peaceful reunification of the country independently and should accomplish it without fail. In the final analysis, the independent, peaceful reunification of the country can be realized by way of establishing a unified central government representing people of all strata through free north-south general elections to be held on democratic principles without any outside interference. Such general elections should be held in a completely free, democratic atmosphere exclusive of all conditions that may prevent people from expressing their will. Free, democratic elections cannot be conducted as long as the democratic rights of the people are infringed upon and their patriotic movement is suppressed.

In order to hold free north-south general elections it is imperative fully to ensure the political parties, social organizations and individual personages freedom of political activities and people freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration throughout Korea.

Only when this is done can the Korean people establish an all-Korea central government through fully free elections and achieve the complete reunification of the country in a peaceful manner.

But, south Korea today is a living hell, a huge prison, where the fascist gangsters are on the rampage, stamping out all the democratic rights and freedoms.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities keep huge repressive forces—some 400,000 agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," a 50,000-strong police force, 700,000 "ROK" armymen, 2,500,000-strong "Homeland Reserve Forces"—plus 50,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, and are ruthlessly suppressing the just struggle of the south Korean people for the right to existence, democracy and national reunification.

Upon the seizure of "power" through a military coup at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, the present south Korean rulers set up a military fascist dictatorship and have enacted 4,000-odd evil laws and decrees including the notorious "Anti-communist Law" and "National Security Law" and the "Special Action Law on National Security" completely to strip people of their political freedoms and rights and to arrest, imprison and kill at random those who are against their grains.

Under these conditions, free democratic elections are inconceivable.

The democratization of south Korean society is indispensable for the realization of the spirit of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

One of the important principles of national reunification stipulated in the north-south joint statement is to attain a great national unity, transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and social system. The difference can not and must not be an obstacle to the achievement of national unity and national reunification.

In a country there may be different political systems and people with differing beliefs may live together. Even after Korea is reunified the present social systems in the north and south may be kept intact and people with different beliefs may live together.

If the north and south pool their strength and make tireless efforts, their misunderstanding and mistrust will be gradually dispelled and the country reunified independently on a democratic basis.

The principle of achieving a great national unity transcending the difference of ideology, ideal and social system calls for the democratization of society and the free political activities of political parties and groupings and personages of all strata.

The south Korean authorities, however, have been trampling underfoot democratic freedoms and engaging in the fascist suppression of people even after the announcement of the north-south joint statement. The Pak Jung Hi clique proclaimed "extraordinary martial law" on top of "a state of emergency" and carried out the so-called "October renovation" to legalize their long-term office and establish one-man fascist dictatorship. And they are now openly working to create "two Koreas" and seeking "confrontation" with the northern half, suppressing the patriotic democratic forces who are fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. They hinder contacts of the personages of opposition parties in south Korea with us and arrest, imprison and slaughter, on the charge of violating the "Anti-communist Law," many people who stand for north-south contacts and interchange and national reunification. As seen from the recent case of the abduction of Kim Dae Jung the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters have sent out hosts of special agents to Japan, the United States and other countries to suppress and kidnap overseas compatriots at random who are not to their liking.

Under such circumstances it is impossible to attain a great national unity, promote the smooth progress of north-south contacts and dialogue and hasten the peaceful reunification of the country. In order to realize national reunification by the Korean people themselves on the principle of great national unity, it is essential to democratize south Korean society and enable the whole nation, irrespective of ideologies, political views, religious beliefs and party affiliations, to unite as one.

The democratization of south Korean society is imperative for the successful solution of a number of questions related to national reunification, including the questions of extensive north-south contacts and negotiations and north-south collaboration and interchange.

In particular, extensive contacts and negotiations and many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south are impossible without democratizing south Korean society. To realize all these, the political parties, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea must have the complete freedom of political activities, and practical conditions and circumstances should be created for Koreans freely to travel, have contacts and conduct activities in any part of Korea.

Even the question of alleviating the misfortunes and sufferings of those families and relatives who live torn apart in the north and south can be successfully solved only when they are ensured the freedom of visits, contacts and correspondence. When they are prevented from expressing their will freely, this humanitarian question cannot be solved according to their free will.

Today the south Korean authorities talk in words about "peace" and "peaceful reunification," but they refuse to remove military confrontation between the north and south. They also give lip service to the "complete opening of societies" to each other, but they do not take any practical measures for many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south and are dead set against extensive contacts and negotiations. Brandishing the "Anti-communist Law" and the "National Security Law," they prevent the south Korean people from having any contact or relation with the people in the northern half, applying legal sanctions against them. They even ban them from speaking about the realities of the northern half. More, under the slogans of "anti-communism" and "prevailing over communism," they are advocating north-south "confrontation," sowing discord and antagonism between the Korean people, hotting up tension and intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people.

If the south Korean authorities truly want the peaceful reunification they should give up their "two Koreas" plot and their policy of "confrontation" with the northern half and at the same time, should democratize south Korean society for the satisfactory solution of the problems of extensive contacts and negotiations and many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south and many other problems which arise in the early realization of national reunification.

Only then can the independent, peaceful reunification of the country be accelerated successfully.

Young Builders of Our Age

Our young people, infinitely true to the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have wrought and are working world-startling miracles and innovations in socialist construction—the construction of historic monuments to the age of the Workers' Party including the Ichon-Sepo youth railway, numerous power stations, the Pyongyang Metro and the magnificent Chollima Street.

Such miracles and innovations are being effected also in the reclamation of the tideland on the west coast, a grand nature-remaking undertaking for the country.

Reclaimers are making the tideland fit for cultivation of crops, combating raging tidewater and wind. The members of the "Pibada" (The Sea of Blood) Guards headed by Comrade Pak Ui Gyong and other young men lead the van in this proud work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our young people must all take a more active part in the sacred struggle for building a socialist fatherland, rich, strong and beautiful, and give full play to their great youthful strength and wisdom in this fruitful struggle."

Having grasped the truth of life and struggle under the utmost care of the benign leader and learned from their practical struggle where they should work for the revolution and construction and how they should live and fight, the guardsmen have undertaken the most difficult task in the tideland reclamation work, faithful to the teaching of the fatherly leader.

A 6.5 kilometre-long dyke surrounding the Taedasa-do Island was nearing completion in May last. One day they had to construct the last section of the dyke. That day's work would affect their project to obtain a vast tract of fertile land. An intensive combat with waves was expected. But they resolutely came out, even ready to die if necessary.

A few hours passed. Great waves rose and started beating upon the dyke. Worse still, it began to rain heavily. None of the guardsmen, however, was discouraged.

They continued their work, combating with the irruptive waves. Floated before their eyes the tender-hearted fatherly leader who had visited the Sin-do Island, "Silk Island," a few years ago when they had been creating several thousand *chongbo* of reed fields by shielding the sea. That day, he, ignoring the fatigue of his rough voyage and the drenching rain, had mounted the dyke by a reed field and highly praised them as great nature-remakers.

They had firmly resolved to guard the honour of being great nature-remakers conferred on them by the leader.

They came from different parts and were dissimilar in character. But they were one in their determination to defend from waves and complete the dyke at any cost and uphold the honour.

"Rush work!

"Let us execute without fail the fatherly leader's lofty will to dam the sea, enlarge our land and turn the tideland into a socialist paradise for our people.

"It is the honour and meaningful life of the Korean youths of our age to translate into reality the leader's lofty will.

"Complete the dyke even at the risk of our lives!"

They renewed their resolve and assembled blocks one by one. Immeasurably inspired by their mass heroism, youths of the mechanization brigade came to their assistance. They steered transport boats and operated cranes, fighting raging waters. Big dredgers threw up the dyke.

Then, what kind of people are those building the dyke in the teeth of a heavy surf and a downpour?

They are Comrade Pak Ui Gyong and other youths who were born and have been brought up and educated in the revolutionary ideology of our Party under the people's power established by the leader after the liberation and known for their brilliant labour exploits in different tideland reclamation projects.

Among them are graduates from technical schools who came there with an ideal and ambition to shield the sea and enlarge the land of their country true to the teaching of the fatherly leader, and ex-servicemen who came to join this nature-remaking work with a firm determination to be as loyal to the leader as at the outposts of the socialist fatherland holding revolutionary weapons firmly in their hands.

They also include young pilots, drivers and mechanics who came with big dredgers, transport boats, bulldozers, excavators and trucks— a large army of machines sent by the fatherly leader—and young technicians from colleges who have rushed there to build a dyke, a present of loyalty to the leader, obtain a big tract of fertile land and build a communist paradise for the posterity.

Since they are such young people, they did everything in their power to put into effect the intention of the fatherly leader who was eager to see them carry out this arduous and labour-consuming project more easily and faster.

The young technicians refuted the argument of the passivists and conservatists that dredgers were ineffective in building up a dyke in a muddy place, boldly buckled down to a technical innovation drive and thus made the dredgers, which were manufactured by our working class, pay greatly.

A bold proposal came from the young crane operators of the mechanization brigade. It was to continue at the work of assembling blocks in the higher place even at full tide. It was immediately put into practice. Of course, it was not an easy job to operate the cranes on the dredgers on a rough sea and assemble blocks. But, with an unyielding revolutionary spirit they conducted scores of experiments and eventually succeeded in assembling heavy and bulky blocks exactly.

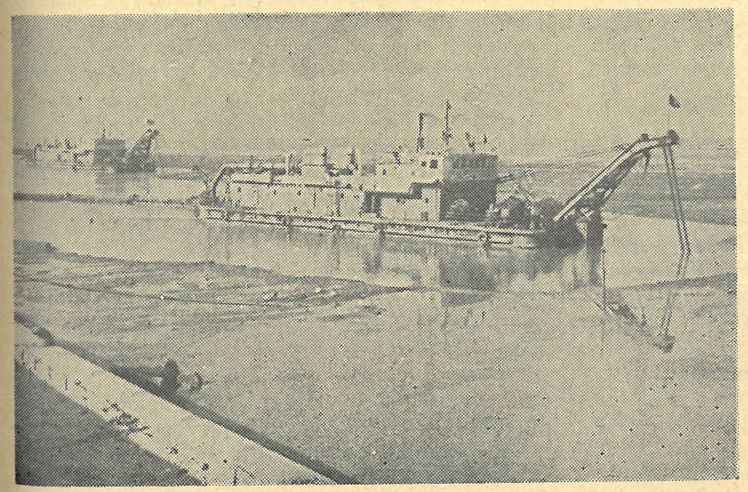
These Red young reclaimers see the worth of their true life in carrying out the leader's teachings through thick and thin and regard it as the principle and creed of life to be single-heartedly loyal to him; they have completed the dyke, a monumental structure for the eternal prosperity of our homeland.

This dyke, a present of loyalty to the leader of these nameless young heroes, will secure our country several thousand *chongbo* of new fertile land in the near future which will yield bountiful crops of cereals.

The loyalty to and reverence for the leader of the "Pibada" guardsmen and other young reclaimers are boundless and their strength and enthusiasm are immeasurable.

They do not know indolence and stagnation but continue onward movement and find the greatest happiness and delight in remaining faithful to the leader and revolution. Thanks to the efforts of these Red nature-remakers, the reliable lads of our era, another durable long dam is stretching out into the sea.

Li Yong Kang



Tideland reclamation project is now afoot for obtaining new land

Ancestral Mt. Paekdu-san

Mt. Paekdu-san (White-headed Mountain) soars imposingly at the northern tip of our country. This is our ancestral mountain symbolic of the resourcefulness and courageousness of our nation with a long history of five millennia. It is a sacred revolutionary mountain representing the indomitable spirit of the Korean people led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Crossing and recrossing the steep peaks of this mountain, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, organized and waged a glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle under the banner of *Juche* and ushered in the dawn of national restoration.

It is for this reason that, looking up at the sacred mountain of revolution as they always did in the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, our people today prize most highly the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader and pledge themselves to inherit the revolutionary traditions creditably.

Mt. Paekdu-san is the highest in our country. It came into being about a million years ago as a result of extravasation. A crater appeared on the crest.

Extrusion occurred several times to effuse pumices.

It happened in 1597, 1668 and 1702 according to the historical record. Then the crater was filled up with water to form Lake Paekdu-san Chonji (Heavenly Lake) which covers an area of 9.21 square kilometres and is 18.7 kilometres round and 300 metres deep.

The Amnok-gang River rises from the southwest slope of Mt. Paekdu-san, the Tuman-gang River from its southeast slope and the Sungari starts from Lake Chonji in the north.

Mt. Paekdu-san is renowned for its imposingness and sublimity. Lake Chonji is surrounded by a 45-*ri*-long cliff hundreds of metres high which is like a huge folding screen. And above the cliff soars the Changgun-bong Peak (2,750 metres above the sea-level) and the Mangchonhu, Paekam-san and Chail-bong Peaks (which are over 2,500 metres above the sea-level each), symbolizing the unbending spirit of our people.

The unique alpine climate adds gorgeousness to the mountain.

In winter Lake Chonji freezes four metres thick, and snowdrifts rise on the surrounding peaks, presenting a spectacular sight. In particular, frequent showers and fogs produce a wide variation of views in July and August.

Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution, together with the name of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, will forever tower over our land and live in the hearts of our people.

It is thickly grown with larch, fir, spruce, birch and poplar, offering habitation to 49 kinds of animals, such as big bears, elks and sables and 129 kinds of birds including black grouses, owls and hazel grouses. Tiger swallowtails fly up to the Changgun-bong Peak and chars and other fish play in the limpid streams in the forests.

It was in the primeval forests that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, covered their lengths and breadths, leading the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and beat down the Japanese imperialist troops one million strong.

In the southern fringe of the Paekdu forests lies Lake Samji-yon where he took a rest when he made a sally into the Musan area in May 1939, commanding the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in

Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred revolutionary mountain

person. This lake with its clear and blue water is well likened to an eye of the country. By the lake runs straight the "Kapsan-Musan Military Road" which reminds one of the leader's resourceful and brilliant tactics of "covering one thousand *ri* at a bound." In the thick forests in and around Mt. Paekdu-san there are many revolutionary battle sites and places of historic interest including Dam No. 5, the Chongbong Peak, Konchang, the Pegaebong Peak, Mupo, Tunchiang, Mt. Naitoushan, Mt. Maanshan, Tachienchang, Manchiang, Mt. Hongtoushan and Heishiatzukou.

There grow more than 100 species of medicinal herbs including milk vetch, codonopsis pilosula and schizandra chinensis and over 110 varieties of edible plants including brake, broad bellflower, codonopsis lanceolata and mushrooms and blueberry, a speciality of Mt. Paekdu-san. Various beautiful flowers including wild chrysanthemum bloom on the grassland 2,000 metres above sea-level. When one thinks that in those glorious days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the medicinal and edible herbs of the mountain served the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters as medicine and food and that the alpine flowers welcomed them gladly, one cannot be indifferent to anything here.

In the days of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, the enemy trembled even at the mention of Mt. Paekdu-san, but now it gives our people strength. The mountain will shine forever with its majestic view and beauty as well as the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...We should see that everyone fights for the reunification and independence of our country and for the final victory of the Korean revolution with the same revolutionary spirit and unflagging fighting will that the anti-Japanese guerrillas displayed in the deep forests of Mt. Paekdu-san."

Our people who have inherited the revolutionary traditions built up through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle will keep the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san in their hearts, continue to struggle as adamantly as the mountain, upholding the revolutionary banner, the banner of *Juche*, which was lifted high in its dense forests, and bring the day when our lovely land of 3,000 *ri* resounds with cheers over reunification.

Kim Man Ho

U.S. Imperialists' Two Koreas Plot

Today the U.S. imperialists and their followers in south Korea are openly trying to create two Koreas. This is a heinous criminal plot closely related to the U.S. imperialists' general policy of Asian aggression. The U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot to fix Korea's division aims at saving their colonial ruling system in Asia from total collapse and attaining their aggressive end.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia." ("Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

As the leader said, the aim of the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot is not only to maintain their colonial rule over south Korea by fixing Korea's division but also to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save their colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia. In other words, their plot is to execute their policies of Korean and Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression is now going totally bankrupt in face of the strong resistance of the peoples in this region; they are now in a position to be driven out of many parts of Asia.

U.S. imperialism suffered defeat in the Vietnamese war of aggression, signed an armistice agreement, and withdrew its aggressor troops from South Viet Nam. It faces a ruinous defeat in the war of aggression in Cambodia, too.

Its policy of Asian aggression is going totally bankrupt under successive blows from the anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian peoples and in face of the mounting tendency towards independent development in their satellite countries.

Totally failing in their aggressive policy and finding it hard to maintain their colonial rule in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to take a firm hold on south Korea as their colony and military base and use it as their stronghold to strengthen their weakening position for aggression in Asia and continue to promote their aggressive policy.

Such attempt of U.S. imperialism is fully revealed by the recent statements of its high-ranking officials.

Saying that they could not withdraw their aggressor troops from Korea, U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger recently prattled that "ROK is a region of vital importance for maintaining peace" and Asian "security is linked up with the upkeep of the strong ROK defence forces." It is clear to everyone that his statement means that they are going to keep south Korea as a stronghold for Asian aggression for good.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot to perpetuate Korea's division is a criminal scheme designed to maintain south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and use it as their stronghold to save their policy of Asian aggression from bankruptcy and promote it.

It is not fortuitous that U.S. imperialism wants to make south Korea their stronghold for Asian aggression and the reason why they want to do so is clear enough.

Rejecting dependence on outside forces and taking the road to independence and self-support are the irresistible trend of our times and a number of countries which followed U.S. imperialism desire independent development.

But only the south Korean authorities persist in the policy of dependence on outside forces as ever, going against the trend of the times.

They are supplicating the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for staying in south Korea for ever, expecting the United States to "protect" south Korea. They categorically execute the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and faithfully carry out whatever it dictates, looking up to it as a "saviour."

Such policy of dependence on outside forces followed by the south Korean rulers, the worshipers of and flunkeyists towards America to the core, provides the U.S. imperialists with the condition to make south Korea their base for aggression.

U.S. imperialism tries to use south Korea as its base for Asian aggression because of the strategic importance of its geographical location.

For the U.S. imperialist aggressors, south Korea is an important military strategic point to invade the northern half of the Republic, China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Particularly after the Second World War, the U.S. imperialists attached greater importance to south Korea because of its strategic situation as a bridgehead for their continental aggression, with their occupation of Japan and its conversion into their Far Eastern supply base.

They see south Korea sea-bound on three sides as a strategic base which is easy to get support from all their military strategic bases in Japan and the Pacific coastal areas, that is, from Okinawa, Guam and others and is good for the "joint operations" of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" rearmed by them and the south Korean army.

In the early days of the occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists prattled about the position of south Korea in their strategy of Asian aggression: "South Korea is the most important advanced strategic base in the Pacific area which is good for attacking any region in northern Asia;" it is the "stage decisive of the whole success of the United States in Asia."

Therefore, they have put stress on turning south Korea into a military base since their occupation in carrying out their colonial enslavement policy towards it.

In general the imperialists, proceeding from their aggressive nature, use their colonies not only as their commodity-markets, sources of raw materials and fields for capital investments, but also as their military bases to invade other countries. On which they put stress depends on the objective situation and the strategic location of a given colony.

The U.S. imperialists put stress on turning south Korea into their military base in their colonial enslavement policy. This shows that they have attached importance to its strategic location from the first days of their occupation and tried in every way to reduce it to their military strategic base for aggression against the northern half of the Republic and the Asian continent.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot to fix Korea's division is a criminal scheme designed to achieve their heinous aggressive aim to reduce south Korea to their permanent colony and military base and to their stronghold for Asian aggression; it is intolerable not only for Korea's peaceful reunification but also for the cause of peace in Asia.

Pak Mun Song

Fifth Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea

Five years have elapsed since the establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the people of Equatorial Guinea who are striving to build a new life, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic consider an important part of their foreign policy the establishment and development of friendly relations with the national independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 197.)

The establishment of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea on January 30, 1969 was of epochal significance in further developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two peoples and made a great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa.

Under the guidance of President Francisco Macias Nguema, the Equatorial Guinean people have attained a great success in the endeavour to eliminate the evil consequences of the protracted imperialist colonial rule, consolidate national independence and create a new life.

Thanks to their energetic labour efforts, factories and other enterprises have sprung up and the evil consequences of colonial rule are gradually disappearing in agriculture and the production of coffee and cocoa is on the increase.

Great progress has been also made in the training of national cadres and public education.

Externally the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively supports the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

The U.S.-led imperialists-colonialists doggedly persist in coup d'etat plots and armed intervention with a view to bringing Equatorial Guinea again under their control.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the enemies bring to their knees its people who are fighting for their just cause.

Today the people of Equatorial Guinea who have won national independence through their long stubborn struggle, are striving to guard their revolutionary gains, keeping higher revolutionary vigilance against the ever-intensifying manoeuvres of the enemies.

The Korean people extend active support and firm solidarity to the Equatorial Guinean people in their righteous struggle to consolidate national independence and bring about the country's prosperity against imperialism-colonialism.

The Government and people of Equatorial Guinea highly appreciate the achievements made by our people in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and actively support the Korean people in their struggle for achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by their united efforts without any foreign interference on the basis of the three principles and the five-point programme for national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make every effort to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation formed between the two peoples through the common struggle for independent development against the imperialists-colonialists.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea, our people sincerely wish the Equatorial Guinean people a fresh success in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the creation of a new life against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Son Yu Gong

INSIDE BACK COVER: Poster "Korea is one"

BACK COVER: The sun rises over the East Sea

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